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NEW YORK GREATEST POTATO CONSUMING CENTER

City Unloads Nearly 20,000 Cars Yearly—Gets Supplies Chiefly from New York State, Maine, and the Southeast.

With an average of 19,263 cars of white potatoes unloaded yearly for the past five years, New York City is the heaviest potato consuming center in the United States. Chicago, with 11,510 cars unloaded, stands second in consumption of shipped-in stock, followed by Philadelphia with 8,807, Pittsburgh with 6,929, St. Louis with 2,943, and Kansas City with 2,726. Arrival reports show that 8,807 cars arrived at Boston in 1920, which would place that city fourth in the classification, but actual unload figures are unavailable.

The white potato supply for New York City comes from only about one-half as many States as Chicago's supply. Another noticeable difference is that New York City gets nearly half its stock from the early and intermediate crop States, while these crops comprise only about one-third of Chicago's supply.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING STATES.

New York City's main-crop potatoes come mostly from two States, New York supplying 5,926 cars and Maine 3,048. Michigan, contributing 468 cars, is the only other main-crop State from which the city receives more than 150 cars. Practically the entire supply of the intermediate crop is furnished by New Jersey, which ships 2,048 cars to New York. Of the early crop, 3,747 cars come from Virginia, 1,007 from Florida, 867 from South Carolina, and 716 from North Carolina. Homegrowns amount to about 1% of the supply. A large part of the imported stock, which averages 618 cars yearly, comes from Bermuda, and is classed with the early crop. Imports from Denmark are of a variety similar to the Green Mountains, and usually come in 165-lb. sacks.

Early stock on the New York City market is in barrels. The Spaulding Rose from Florida and Bliss Triumphs and Garnets from Bermuda, selling during April, are in double-headed barrels; and Irish Cobblers from the Carolinas in May and June and from Virginia in June, July, and August, are in cloth-top stave or slat barrels. Irish Cobblers and American Giants from New Jersey, which appear on the market early in July, are shipped mostly in bulk.

The main crop first appears on the market in the latter half of July with Green Mountains from Long Island. Western New York

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

Hog and cattle prices made sharp gains on the live-stock markets during the week under review, reaching higher levels than for several months past. Fat lamb prices declined. Beef and pork prices declined on eastern fresh-meat markets, following sharp and uneven advances at the beginning of the week (p. 50).

Grain prices made substantial gains during the week. Wheat markets are now under the usual seasonal uncertainties. Corn at times displayed independence from wheat (p. 59).

Midsummer fruit and vegetable markets witnessed active demand for the leading lines with prices relatively high. Shipments to July 15 exceeded by 10,000 cars the shipments to July 15, 1920 (p. 54).

Butter markets again scored advances, making the seventh consecutive week that butter prices have gained. Cheese markets remained very firm under active export buying (p. 53).

A scarcity of hay at eastern points resulted in advances for the better grades. Otherwise the markets showed practically no changes. Feed prices were quoted higher, cottonseed meal and linseed meal leading in the advances (p. 60).

Cotton prices registered further gains (p. 62).

The cold-storage report for June appears in his issue (p. 58).

ONION SETS IN CHICAGO DISTRICT LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Production Now Estimated at from 50 to 60 Per Cent of Last Year's Output—Harvest to Be Early

A production of onion sets in the Chicago district of from 50% to 60% of that of last year's large production is indicated in data obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending July 16. This estimate is based on an acreage 80% to 90% and a prospective yield of about 60% of last year.

The decrease in acreage occurred largely because independent growers, located mainly on the North Side, put in other crops this year since the sets raised by them last year could not be sold readily. The contract acreage on the South Side was not reduced to the same extent, although the price offered growers was low, because the contract price for sugar beets, the main competitive crop, was also low. The contract price to growers for onion sets this year was 80¢ to 90¢ per bu. for Reds and Yellows and $1 per bu. for Whites, which is at least 40¢ less than last year.

YIELD MATERIALLY REDUCED.

The yield is variously estimated at from 3 bus. to 4 bus. per pound of seed sown, compared with 5½ bus. to 6 bus. last year. Maggots thinned many stands early in the sea-

(Concluded on page 59, column 2.)

OCEAN FREIGHTS LOWER ON MANY FARM PRODUCTS

Cotton and Wheat Rates to United Kingdom Reduced Half Since Last November—Rates on Dairy Products Reduced.

Ocean freight rates on wheat and cotton moving from North Atlantic ports of the United States to the United Kingdom were approximately 50% lower on July 1, 1921, than on Nov. 1, 1920, according to a statement compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from data furnished by the U. S. Shipping Board. This decline corresponds substantially to the price declines of these commodities during the same period, so that the ratio between the freight rates and the market prices remains relatively the same.

The average price of cotton in New York for October, 1920, and for June, 1921, was $22.68 and $12 per 100 lbs., respectively. In the absence of figures showing the average ocean freight rate on cotton during those months, the rates in effect on Nov. 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921, were used in this compilation.

RATIOS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

The ocean freight rate to the United Kingdom was $1.10 per 100 lbs. on Nov. 1, 1920, or 4.9% of the value of the cotton as represented by the quotation on that date. On July 1, 1921, when the ocean freight rate was 52½¢ per 100 lbs. the ratio between the freight rate and the price was 4.4%.

On Nov. 1, 1920, No. 2 Red Wheat was quoted in New York at $2.34¼ per bu. and the ocean freight rate was 40¢ per 100 lbs., or at the rate of 24¢ per bu., which represented 10.2% of the value of the wheat. On July 1, 1921, with No. 2 Red Wheat selling at $1.47½ per bu., the freight rate was 21¢ per 100 lbs.—12.6¢ per bu.—or 8.5% of the value of a bu. of wheat. Both the price of wheat and the freight rate may be said to represent a fair average for June.

DECLINE LESS MARKED.

The decline in the rates and prices of other commodities was less marked. In the case of butter and cheese the wholesale prices have declined approximately 44% since last November while the ocean freight rates on these commodities have fallen only from 20% to 25%.

The following table shows the prewar rates per 100 lbs. on certain commodities from North Atlantic ports of the United States to the United Kingdom, and the

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Live Stock and Meats

HOG AND CATTLE PRICES HIGHER THAN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

Fat Lamb Values Decline Sharply—Marketward Movement of Range Cattle May Start by August 1

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The substantial gains in live-stock prices the first week of July were sufficiently attractive to bring about fairly generous marketings during the week ending July 16, even though farmers are busily engaged in the harvest fields. Supplies of cattle and hogs, however, were no more than normal following the curtailed movement of the week previous.

Seasonal expansion in the marketward movement of lambs from the northwestern range country, in conjunction with the rather liberal numbers of natives to eastern markets, resulted in sharp declines in prices of fat lambs. Hog and cattle prices, on the other hand, were marked up sharply, hogs selling at the week end at the highest levels since March, the general average being more than $2 per 100 lbs. above the low spot recorded in May.

HEALTHY HOG MARKETS EXPECTED.

An impression existed in trade circles at the week end that the recent advances in the fat cattle and hog markets have been too rapid to be sustained in the event the price gains stimulate country loading. There is but little apprehension, however, of liberal marketings of hogs at this season, at least for any continued period, as the strength displayed by the market of late has generated bullishness in the ranks of producers as to market conditions for the next 40 to 60 days. Exports of hog products recently, particularly of lard, have been of heavy volume. Domestic consumption of that commodity has been increased by a substantial advance in butter, while fresh and cured pork products are vending at prices which make them look cheap compared with war-time levels, all of which suggests the probability of a healthy hog market all summer. Packers own most of the accumulation of hog products and will naturally be interested in maintaining market prices on their holdings, an action which can not be accomplished by depressing hog values. It is logical, however, to expect a further widening of the price range between packing and corn-fed light hogs as supplies of the latter dwindle and proportion of the former is swelled by a free movement of sows that have weaned their pigs.

Supplies of well-finished, corn-fed cattle are holding up better than usual at this season, being more liberal than most anyone in the trade had anticipated as probable at midsummer. Trade sentiment, however, is that such cattle will be less in evidence from now on through the late summer and fall months and they are generally expected to hold up well in value. A big movement of hides last week was an encouraging underlying factor in the cattle trade.

Stock and feeding cattle trade continues of small volume, being curtailed by scarcity of desirable kinds and tight money, but buyers and inquiries are becoming more numerous and with the $50,000,000 live-stock pool beginning to function the stocker and feeder trade gives indications of soon taking a new lease on life, particularly if the healthy undertone developing recently in the fat-cattle market continues in evidence.

Favorable grazing conditions, hope of a reduction in freight rates, and faith in the later summer and fall markets are deferring the marketward movement of northwestern range cattle but initial shipments are starting to come and the movement is expected to be fairly well under way within another fortnight. Supplies from that source this year, however, promise to be considerably below normal.

The marketward movement of northwestern range lambs has now attained good volume and promises to be fairly liberal throughout the remaining summer and fall. Feeder demand, however, will broaden as the season advances and as wheat stubble and corn fields become available for utilization. An impression exists, also, that native sheep and lambs will be less in evidence at market centers from now on, the available supply having been well worked off in many sections.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets compared with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1920 were:

Week ending—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 16	133,600	464,500	226,700
July 9	91,911	413,164	150,086
July 17, 1920	171,938	495,132	216,237

CATTLE MARKETS ACTIVE.

Cattle.—Activity featured the cattle market at all points and the apparent desire for cattle at the advance gave the country a new feeling of optimism. Feeders who held stock on feed during the long winter and spring break especially shared this optimistic feeling. Uneven advances occurred at practically all markets early in the week, but there was some reaction at the close. Compared with the week previous, beef steers, yearlings and fat she stock closed mostly 25¢ to 50¢ higher, Omaha reporting as much as 75¢ advance on cows.

Bulls advanced mostly 25¢ to 50¢ and veal calves 50¢ to 75¢ except at East St. Louis, where a decline of $1 was noted on vealers from the preceding week's sharp upturn.

Missouri River markets generally scored greater advances than Chicago, Kansas City reporting prime yearling steers and heifers up to $9.60, the highest top at that market since March 24. Chicago had $9.50 yearlings and both markets had numerous lots at $9 to $9.40. The spread between yearlings and

(Concluded on page 52, column 1.)

BEEF AND PORK PRICES DECLINE AT EASTERN MARKETS

Fresh Meat Markets Generally Slow Following Sharp and Uneven Advances at Beginning of Week

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Following sharp and uneven advances on Monday at all markets, the fresh meat trade during the week ending July 16 was generally slow. The relatively narrow demand for beef and pork at eastern markets resulted in sharp price declines and some accumulation of these products at the larger centers. Weather conditions were unfavorable, high temperatures and excessive humidity generally prevailing.

Beef.—Although supplies of beef were lighter than during the previous week, Monday's higher price ranges could not be maintained at the eastern markets under the relatively narrow demand which existed, and closing prices were back to the level of one week ago. All grades of both steer and cow beef were similarly affected. Conditions at Chicago were more stable and Monday's advances were well maintained, the closing range being mostly $1 above the previous week. The eastern demand for bulls continued narrow and the light and infrequent offerings were sold on a declining market. Common bulls of the bologna type showed considerable strength at Chicago and closing prices were $3 higher than last Friday.

The demand for kosher beef was uneven with prices fluctuating. Chucks and plates declined $3 at New York during the week, advanced $1 at Philadelphia and Chicago, but were unchanged at Boston.

BETTER GRADES OF VEAL GAIN.

Veal.—Choice and good grades of veal were relatively scarce and these grades held steady to firm at Monday's advance, additional gains being made at New York and Chicago. Rather generous receipts and a narrow demand caused sharp and uneven declines on common and medium at eastern markets. The better grades at New York and Chicago closed at an advance of $3 to $4 above the previous week.

Lamb.—The strength of the Philadelphia market throughout the week, was a prominent feature of the eastern lamb trade where Monday's advances of $4 to $5 were firmly held, influenced to some extent by lighter receipts of both western dressed and eastern live lambs for local slaughter. Conditions at other eastern markets were unstable and

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	60,927	15,424	45,503	145,242	34,991	110,251	83,598	10,385	73,217
East St. Louis	19,564	6,364	9,117	43,146	17,903	22,441	22,367	8,850	12,335
Indianapolis [1]	10,367	4,872	5,109	45,472	18,115	27,104	3,486	2,010	1,458
Kansas City	33,546	10,284	23,788	31,074	5,933	23,964	25,880	6,126	19,793
Oklahoma City	5,307	1,239	4,581	5,105	460	4,411	337	.....	357
Omaha	20,604	5,920	14,684	59,209	17,353	41,856	45,756	7,090	38,666
St. Joseph [1]	8,488	1,526	6,846	36,942	4,433	32,328	17,670	302	14,780
St. Paul	14,058	3,696	10,122	33,824	6,326	27,014	7,523	4,366	3,395
Sioux City	8,273	4,022	4,174	34,332	13,959	17,959	1,785	.....	1,673
Wichita [1]	2,214	622	1,634	7,757	.....	10,581	216	.....	213
Total	183,348	54,029	125,558	442,103	119,473	317,909	208,618	39,129	165,887
Previous week	114,944	39,269	77,719	392,186	99,863	291,643	142,689	38,748	99,319

[1] Week ending Friday, July 15.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	249	$9.58	243	$9.37	247	$9.26	250	$9.41	246	$9.70	263	$9.73	248	$9.47	246	$9.18	252	$15.22
E. St. Louis	217	10.06	202	9.84	206	9.71	206	10.07	205	10.54	202	10.48	207	10.07	202	9.54	200	15.30
Kansas City	223	9.62	214	9.51	226	9.45	226	9.67	215	9.8[illegible]	210	10.15	220	9.60	221	9.13	216	15.60
Omaha	252	9.06	263	9.11	226	9.18	253	9.3[illegible]	259	9.3	260	9.3[illegible]	250	9.2[illegible]	255	8.58	256	14.47
S. St. Paul	257	8.80	264	8.69	264	8.4[illegible]	249	8.8[illegible]	24[illegible]	9.2	25[illegible]	9.2	26[illegible]	8.7[illegible]	256	8.67	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

prices tended downward, reaching the low level of the previous week before the close. Following Monday's sharp advances, daily declines were a feature of the Chicago market, and closing prices were only slightly above the previous week.

Mutton.—Limited offerings of mutton, and these at infrequent intervals, resulted in a strong to higher market in the East. Most sales were $2 higher than the previous week. The Chicago market ruled steady and in line with the previous week, but approximately $4 below eastern markets.

Pork.—Although strong efforts were made early in the week to boost prices at all eastern markets, the higher range was held only at Philadelphia where closing prices were $2 higher than a week ago. Under a limited demand elsewhere supplies accumulated, and a generous movement to the freezers resulted late in the week, prices at both New York and Philadelphia receding to the low level of the previous week. Conditions at Chicago were generally steady and slight gains on some averages of loins were registered.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool at two Atlantic ports during the week ending July 16 were: Boston, 107,529 lbs.; Philadelphia, 432,366 lbs.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, July 15.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	1,298	166	2,403
East St. Louis	885	539	179
Fort Worth	1,356	.....	1,219
Indianapolis	241	90	597
Kansas City	2,551	129	4,803
Oklahoma City	809	378	.....
Omaha	1,832	.....	4,322
St. Joseph	426	131	1,233
St. Paul	1,402	698	432
Sioux City	2,831	165	.....
Wichita	543	.....	.....
Total	14,184	2,287	15,287
Previous week	16,951	4,318	9,763
Same week last year	31,020	2,672	38,291
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	136	.....
Illinois	1,664	636	2,497
Indiana	539	90	1,186
Iowa	2,323	120	2,992
Kansas	1,475	45	2,870
Kentucky	77	.....	55
Louisiana	98	.....	122
Maryland	103	.....	.....
Michigan	256	204	936
Minnesota	560	313	92
Missouri	1,448	451	1,869
Montana	23	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,040	.....	1,194
New Jersey	156	.....	.....
Ohio	372	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,098	242	335
Pennsylvania	485	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,057	.....	.....
Texas	655	.....	762
Wisconsin	124	.....	368
Total	14,184	2,287	15,278

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	July 15.	July 8.	June 17.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$28.50–30.00	$27.00–28.00	$24.00–26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	31.60–32.00	30.00–31.00	27.60–28.00
Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average	16.75–19.00	15.50–19.00	15.50–18.60
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00–27.00	25.50–27.00	25.00–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.50–40.00	38.00–40.00	38.00–40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50–16.00	15.00–15.50	14.00–14.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.00–11.25	10.50–11.00	10.25–11.00
Pure lard, tierces	13.75–15.00	12.50–13.25	11.75–12.50
Compound lard, tierces	10.25–11.50	9.75–10.50	9.50–10.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 19.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.80	$10.85	$10.35	$10.15	$10.60
Bulk of sales	9.00–10.65	10.35–10.75	9.75–10.20	8.50–9.90	8.75–9.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.65–10.40	10.00–10.50	9.60–9.90	9.00–9.75	8.75–9.50
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.25–10.70	10.25–10.80	9.75–10.30	9.25–10.10	9.00–10.00
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.50–10.75	10.50–10.85	9.40–10.35	9.25–10.15	10.00–10.60
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.40–10.75	10.30–10.85	9.25–10.20	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.75–9.30	8.25–8.75	8.00–9.25	8.50–8.90	8.50–8.65
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.40–8.75	7.75–8.25	8.25–8.60	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.15–10.75	8.50–10.75	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–10.25	8.00–9.75	8.00–8.50	8.50–9.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.75–9.15	8.50–8.85	8.50–9.10	8.60–9.15	.....
Good	8.25–8.75	8.00–8.50	7.90–8.75	8.15–8.60	8.00–8.50
Medium	7.50–8.25	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	7.35–8.15	7.00–8.00
Common	6.50–7.50	6.00–7.00	5.25–6.90	6.15–7.35	5.75–6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.00–9.75	8.75–9.50	9.00–9.75	8.95–9.65	.....
Good	8.65–9.00	8.25–8.75	8.40–9.00	8.50–8.95	8.50–9.00
Medium	7.25–8.65	7.00–8.25	6.65–8.35	7.20–8.50	7.25–8.50
Common	6.00–7.25	5.50–7.00	4.75–6.40	5.75–7.20	5.25–7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.50–8.75	5.50–9.25	4.00–7.50	4.75–8.75	4.50–8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75–7.25	3.75–6.25	3.50–6.10	4.25–7.25	3.75–7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75–7.00	3.75–6.25	3.50–5.60	3.75–7.00	3.75–5.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.00–3.75	1.25–3.50	1.50–3.50	1.75–4.25	1.25–3.50
Canner steers	2.50–3.50	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.50	2.50–3.50	1.50–3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.00–11.00	6.50–9.50	6.25–8.50	8.00–10.00	5.50–8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50–8.00	3.50–9.00	3.75–7.50	4.00–8.50	3.00–6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50–7.50	5.00–6.50	6.15–7.50	6.00–7.50	5.25–7.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00–7.35	4.50–6.25	5.75–7.15	5.50–7.25	4.25–6.75
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75–7.25	3.00–6.00	4.00–6.65	4.00–7.00	4.00–6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50–5.50	2.50–5.00	2.50–5.50	2.50–5.50	2.00–5.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	.....	5.25–6.50	6.25–7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	3.00–5.00	4.00–6.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.25–10.70	7.50–9.50	8.00–10.25	8.00–10.10	7.25–9.75
Culls and common	5.00–8.00	4.00–7.25	4.00–7.75	5.00–7.75	4.00–6.75
Feeding lambs	6.00–7.00	.....	4.50–6.00	6.00–7.10	4.50–6.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.00–8.25	4.25–7.00	4.50–7.50	5.25–7.50	4.50–7.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50–6.75	3.75–5.50	4.00–5.65	4.25–5.75	3.75–6.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.25–5.35	3.00–4.00	3.25–4.75	3.25–5.00	2.50–4.50
Culls and common	1.50–2.75	1.00–2.75	1.00–3.00	1.00–3.00	1.00–2.25
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00–6.00	.....	3.50–5.00	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 19.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 19.	July 12.	June 21.	July 19.	July 12.	June 21.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50–17.50	$16.00–17.00	$16.50–17.00	$16.50–18.00	$16.50–17.00	$16.50–17.50
Good	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.50	15.00–16.00	14.50–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	13.50–14.50	13.00–13.50	13.50–14.50	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00
Common	11.00–13.00	10.50–12.50	11.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00
Cows—						
Good	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Medium	11.50–12.50	10.50–11.50	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Common	19.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	.....	9.00–10.00	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00–13.00
Common	10.50–11.00	8.25–9.25	8.50–9.00	.....	.....	8.50–9.09
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	.....	.....	21.00–27.00	.....	.....	25.00–26.00
Choice	25.00–26.00	28.00–30.00	21.00–23.00	25.00–26.00	29.00–31.00	25.00–26.00
Good	23.00–24.00	26.00–27.00	18.00–29.00	23.00–24.00	27.00–28.00	23.00–24.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	22.00–24.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–27.00	20.00–22.00
Common	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	12.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	18.00–22.00	16.00–18.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	12.00–14.00
Medium	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	10.00–11.00
Common	7.00–9.00	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	7.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	7.00–9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–21.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00
Good	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Common	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	10.00–12.00	.....	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	17.00–18.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00
10–12 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–17.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	14.00–15.00	18.90–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	17.60–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.50–13.50	11.50–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	11.50–12.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	11.00–11.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00–20.00
Boston style	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–15.50	14.50–16.00	15.00–15.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 50.)

weighty steers increased at all points. No weighty bullocks sold above $8.65 at Kansas City and $9 was top price on this class at Chicago. Yearlings sold up to $9.15 at Omaha, with best matured bullocks at $8.75. Odd lots of yearlings brought as much as $9.50 at East St. Louis, but best heavy steers went at $8.65 at Omaha and Chicago.

Dry-fed cattle were in proportionately better supply than grassers, an unusual condition this late in the summer. Demand for this class was fairly active, sales being made not only to local packers but for shipping and export account as well. Southwestern grassers continued to move in fair volume into East St. Louis, Kansas City, and other southwestern markets. Bulk of all weights of steers cleared at $7.25 to $8.85 at Chicago and $6.75 to $8.75 at Kansas City, the low end of the bulk at the latter market being pulled down by numerous lots of Texas steers at $6.25 to $6.70 and Kansas grassers, at $6.50 to $7.25. At East St. Louis bulk of all weights of steers moved at $6 to $8.10, low end of the bulk including Texas offerings selling there from $5.50 to $6.95.

Improvement in fat steer trade stimulated country demand to a certain extent, a better call being noted particularly at Kansas City, where the market advanced 15¢ to 25¢ and some sales of stocker steers were regarded as $1 to $1.50 higher than the recent low spot. Omaha reported sales of western range feeding steers averaging 1,060 lbs. at $7. The first shipment of western rangers at Chicago comprised two loads of steers in feeder flesh weighing 767 lbs., which sold at $5.35 for lack of feeder competition.

HOG VALUES TREND UPWARD.

Hogs.—The upward trend of hog values continued at the markets under review, the set-backs administered on Tuesday and Wednesday at some points proving to be only temporary. The $11 price was reached for the first time since March 28, a period of more than three and one-half months, one load registering this quotation at East St. Louis on July 15. The top of $10.60 at Chicago on the week's final session and the average cost at $9.73 were $2.70 and $2,13 higher, respectively, than the low point registered on May 27. The spread in values is the widest since the last week in March, as packing hogs at Chicago at the week-end were $1.25 to $1.75 under the better grade light hogs, while few good butcher hogs weighing under 300 lbs. sold more than 50¢ to 65¢ below the extreme top on lights and underweights. Good and choice 150 to 200 lb. finished hogs were the market toppers, both on account of the broad shipping outlet and the demand for "Cumberlands." Export demand is good and seems to be developing as rapidly as foreign buyers raise money to pay for the much-needed pork products. The demand has existed ever since the Armistice, but the problem has been to finance purchases.

GOOD DEMAND FOR PIGS.

The markets under review showed gains of 50¢ to 90¢ for the week, lights being up most with the exception of St. Paul and Omaha, packing at the latter city being 25¢ to 50¢ higher. The top at East St. Louis on the week's final session was $10.85 and bulk $10.25 to $10.65; Chicago, $10.60 and $9 to $10.50; Kansas City, $10.25 and $10 to $10.25; Omaha, $10.20 and $8.75 to $10; and St; Paul, $10 and $9 to $9.50, respectively. The percentage of pigs in current marketings is light, demand healthy, and prices for desirable kinds are almost on a parity with those for light hogs at most markets, particularly at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and eastern markets.

Sheep.—Resumption of normal marketings following the holiday curtailment of the week previous and a practical lack of orders for eastern markets combined to force declines in fat lamb values at western centers. The break at markets under review was most marked at Chicago, where receipts were more than double those of the week previous, and at East St. Louis, the better killing grades of lambs slumping 75¢ to $1 at those points.

Closing prices at Kansas City and Omaha were not more than a quarter lower in the extremes for the week, these markets being relatively higher toward the week-end than Chicago. St. Paul reported a 50¢ decline. Yearlings sympathized to an extent with the break in fat lambs but matured sheep, supplies of which were light, ranged from steady to 50¢ higher.

CULL AND FEEDER LAMBS HIGHER.

There was a better outlet for cull and feeder lambs at most points than during the week previous, the latter working 50¢ to 75¢ higher at Omaha where $6.75 was quotable for best feeders at the close as against a $7 feeder lamb top at Chicago. Quality of range offerings was generally good and sorting light but the opposite was the case as regards most of the native lambs. Best fat range lambs touched $11.75 at Chicago at the week's opening but $11 was considered a doubtful quotation for prime there at the week-end when no natives passed $10 and cull natives cashed usually at $6. Best light dry-fed yearling wethers reached $8.50 at Chicago but rather desirable 90-lb. Oregon yearlings sold there at $7 while some from Texas sold at $5.25 to $5.50 at Kansas City. Western range wethers, mostly two-year-olds, carrying a "breaker end" sold at Chicago up to $6.40 and $6.50, and fat ewes downward from $5, heavy and medium weights going largely from $3.50 to $4.25. Demand for breeding ewes was not broad but it absorbed easily at steady to stronger prices the small supply available.

Opening, July 18.—Beef steers and she stock were mostly steady, with Chicago and Omaha 10¢ to 25¢ higher on yearlings and Kansas City steady to a quarter lower on grassers. Bulls were strong to a quarter higher at Chicago and St. Paul but steady elsewhere. Veal calves were weak to 50¢ lower at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha but steady elsewhere. Stockers and feeders were generally steady with spots at Kansas City and St. Paul a quarter higher. Top yearling steers at Chicago reached $9.75 and bulk $7.75 to $8.90.

HOGS ADVANCE FURTHER.

Further advances marked the week's opening trade in hogs, especially on better grades, although trade was slow at most points with big packers fighting the market and the close finding packing grades weak at Omaha to lower and barely steady at Chicago, thus further widening the price range. Top was $11 at East St. Louis, $10.85 at Chicago, $10.50 at Kansas City, $10.35 at St. Paul, and $10.25 at Omaha.

Fat lambs sold 25¢ to 50¢ lower at Chicago, Omaha, and St. Paul under comparatively liberal receipts, while East St. Louis was mostly a quarter lower and Kansas City steady. Prime Washington lambs topped at $10.70 at Chicago and bulk range lambs sold there at $10.35 to $10.65 and at Omaha at $10 to $10.25. Arizonas reached $10 at Kansas City.

Practically all natives sold from $9.50 down, at the markets under review, the best available at St. Paul going to $8. Feeding classes and fat sheep held generally steady.

Texas Cattle Raisers Graze Their Own Cattle

The number of Texas-owned cattle grazing on Kansas pastures this year is larger than ever before, according to information obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. While the total number of cattle grazing in Kansas this summer probably is only slightly less than a year ago, a considerable proportion belongs to the original owners.

Ordinarily Texas cattle raisers sell considerable numbers of cattle to Kanass and Oklahoma feeders late in the winter or early in the spring. These cattle are taken North, grazed through the summer season, and sent to market early in the fall. Under normal conditions many of these sales are consummated at the annual meeting of the Buyers' and Sellers' Live Stock Association, held at Amarillo, Tex., late in February. At times as many as 500,000 head of cattle change hands at this meeting.

This year, however, partly because of the semidemoralized condition of the cattle market which existed practically throughout the winter, an insignificant number of cattle were sold at the Amarillo meeting. As a rule, sellers wanted on an average $20 per head more for their steers than Kansas buyers were willing to pay. As a result of this situation Texas cattlemen have been forced to hold their steers and send them to northern pastures on their own account.

Trade in Hides and Skins During April Shows Moderate Increases

The improvement in trade in hides and skins noted during March continued practically throughout April, when movements of nearly all classes showed moderate increases over those of the previous month. As regards stocks on hand, cattle hides decreased about 400,000 as compared with stocks on hand a month earlier. Stocks of calf and kip and sheep and lamb skins increased slightly. As compared with the corresponding date in 1920, all classes showed substantial increases, the increase in sheep and lamb skins being the most noteworthy and amounting to approximately 4,000,000 pieces.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during April, 1921.
	Apr. 30, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1920.	
Cattle	7,407,862	7,806,867	6,072,895	1,213,990
Calf and kip	4,561,780	4,302,128	3,116,081	811,110
Sheep and lamb	12,992,299	12,970,857	8,911,681	2,268,517

Location of Foreign-Born Farmers.

Foreign-born farmers are most numerous in the North Central States, although there are considerable numbers in the Pacific States, and a relatively high proportion of the total number of farmers in some of the Eastern States are foreign born, according to a recent announcement of the Bureau of the Census. There are very few foreign-born farmers in the South, except in Texas.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS AGAIN REPORTED AS FIRM AND HIGHER

Advances Recorded for Seventh Consecutive Week—Good Consumptive and Storage Demand

The week ending July 16 marked the seventh consecutive week during which butter prices advanced. The average gain on the markets during that time has ranged between 10¢ and 15¢. Undergrades recorded the largest advance and the Chicago market the widest swing between the low and high points to date in prices.

The factors back of the week's firmness were but little different from those operating in former weeks. Good consumptive and storage demand were supplemented by a more active speculative interest because of lighter production and poorer quality incident to the prevailing hot weather. Asking prices on Danish butter were also said to have advanced during the week from 43¢ to 47¢ seaboard, duty paid, and this had some influence on the market.

CONFIDENCE IN MARKET INCREASES.

Confidence, for the present at least, appears to have increased rather than diminished with the higher prices. Butter buyers, particularly on the Boston and New York markets, have shown marked confidence in spite of advancing prices, largely because of the hot weather and the falling off in the visible supply of butter. There is, however, a considerable difference of opinion as regards the stability of present prices in relation to the market this fall and winter.

Receipts for the week showed a slight increase at the four markets. Rains were reported in some producing sections, and feed conditions are said to be good. Many holders of short-held storage stocks (in storage less than 30 days) have been free sellers, preferring to take advantage of the present firm market to clear their butter at a good profit rather than keep it for winter trade. Philadelphia again reported that market as advancing more to keep in line with other markets than as a result of local conditions. New York continued short, partly because the high prices prevailing in Chicago took away some shipments.

UNDERGRADES STILL VERY SCARCE.

Probably no one factor has had more to do with keeping the market in a firm condition than the scarcity of undergrades. The hot weather has increased the consumption of both fluid milk and ice cream to a large extent, and a great deal of cream has gone into the manufacture of sweet butter taken by the ice cream trade. Much of this cream would have appeared on the market at other times as undergrade salt butter.

Considering everything, the quality of arrivals has been well maintained, although complaints of heat defects and mold have been rather frequent. Many buyers have been using fine June storage butter because they could not get enough of the current make of equal quality to supply their trade needs.

Following the almost daily advances on all markets, there was a slight reaction at the close of the week because of reported cooler weather and rains in certain producing sections. While there was no actual decline in prices reported, buyers preferred to move more cautiously.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39	38	39	40	37¾
Tuesday	40	39	39½	40½	37¾
Wednesday	40½	39½	41	41½	37¾
Thursday	41½	39½	40½	42	38
Friday	41½	40½	40½	42½	38¼
Saturday	41½	40½	40½	42½	38¼
Average for week	40.67	39.50	40.17	41.50	38.13
Previous week	37.70	36.75	38.40	38.80	37.90
Corresponding week last year	56.79	55.33	57.79	58.08	56.58

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	17¾–18¼	15½–16½	18 –18½	18½	17
Tuesday	18¼–19	16½–17¼	18 –18½	19	16¾
Wednesday	18¾–19	17 –17¾	18 –18½	20¼	17
Thursday	19 –19½	17½–18	18 –19	20½	16½
Friday	19 –19½	17½–18	18½–19	20¼	16¾
Saturday	19½–20	17½–18	18½–19	20¼	17
Average for week	18.96	17.23	18.46	19.75	16.83
Previous week	17.05	15.60	17.60	18.60	14.90
Corresponding week last year	27.25	25.35	28.25	30.17	24.83

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	39½
Tuesday	37¾	Saturday	39
Wednesday	39¼		
Thursday	40	Average	38.75

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Week ending July 16.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	14,727,781	13,836,729	15,854,418
Receipts since Jan. 1	306,052,619	291,324,838	269,809,007
Put into cold storage	5,996,393	5,094,982	7,338,773
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,167,605	1,708,143	1,290,250
Change during week	+3,828,788	+3,386,839	+6,048,523
Total holdings	44,817,903	40,989,115	43,921,532
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,959,040	3,873,598	5,203,579
Receipts since Jan. 1	100,953,306	95,994,266	91,604,573
Put into cold storage	2,100,794	1,676,971	2,326,795
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,777,796	1,199,479	759,562
Change during week	−677,002	+477,492	+1,567,233
Total holdings	13,884,060	14,561,062	14,721,269
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,104,756	1,657,053	2,844,578
Receipts since Jan. 1	85,561,972	83,457,216	79,246,554
Put into cold storage	671,406	517,870	2,490,123
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,028,338	1,838,653	2,038,123
Change during week	−1,356,932	−1,320,783	+452,000
Total holdings	17,506,987	18,863,919	16,904,279
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	276,305	266,333	363,176
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,774,532	10,498,227	9,555,388
Put into cold storage	81,928	49,834	42,374
Withdrawn from cold storage	55,713	49,845	23,419
Change during week	+26,215	−11	+18,955
Total holdings	3,644,118	3,617,903	3,335,265

Prices for Milk Powder Low Because of Light Demand.

Reports from manufacturers of milk powder indicate that during May the market for this product was unsettled, with demand limited and stocks more than ample to take care of current trade requirements. Germany continued to receive the largest amounts of the goods exported from this country, although total exports for May barely exceeded 144,000 lbs. It is of interest to note that of the total exports since Jan. 1, amounting to some 2,000,000 lbs., Germany has taken over 850,000 lbs. Other countries which have shared in the larger shipments are the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands, but the amounts sent to these countries were small compared with those sent to Germany.

Export prices at Atlantic seaboard for fresh skimmed milk powder in May ranged from 9.9¢ to 12.5¢ per lb. Whole milk powder was quoted at 38¢.

Domestic prices for the skimmed powder varied considerably, as the market was in a very unsettled condition. Sales were reported by manufacturers as being made during May at from a little more than 8¢ to 25¢ for fresh case goods. Most sales, however, were made at from 12¢ to 15¢. Sales of fresh bulk goods were made at from 5¢ to 14¢, the majority of the sales being reported at from 9¢ to 12½¢. The range for both old and fresh stock case goods was around 12¢ to 14¢, and from 4¢ to 17¢ for old and fresh bulk goods.

Prices of other milk-powder products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 42¢ to 66¢ for case goods, and 30¢ to 45¢ for bulk goods; part skim powder, 14¢ to 16¢; dried buttermilk, 7¢ to 12½¢, with bulk of sales at 10¢ to 14¢.

CHEESE MARKETS KEPT VERY FIRM BY ACTIVE EXPORT BUYING

Gains of from 1½ to 2 Cents Made During the Week—Markets Kept Cleared of Current Stocks

Following sharp advances at Wisconsin primary markets on July 11, trading in cheese became very active and prices all around showed 1½¢ to 2¢ higher at the close of the week ending July 16 than those registered the previous week.

The primary cause of the firmness which has typified cheese markets the past two weeks seems to have been the very active buying for export which cleared all markets fairly well of current trading stocks. Buying at New York started out at around 16½¢ to 17¢ but at the close of the week sales were made up to 18½¢ to 19¢. These prices cover delivery of the goods alongside vessels. Export demand in Wisconsin covered Twins, and Double and Triple Daisies, although in the case of Twins, prices were rather erratic and showed more or less fluctuation.

DOMESTIC TRADE GOOD.

Supplementing this export business was a strong domestic demand from consumptive channels and for speculative purposes. Many dealers expect markets to remain firm and prices to make further advances and have purchased ahead for their current needs.

Speculative buying has also been partly responsible for some transactions, and occasional lots have changed hands several times with a profit to each handler. The favorable condition of the market was such that the chief limit to trading was the difficulty of getting quality suitable for filling orders. The continued drought and hot weather in producing sections, especially in Wisconsin, have resulted in a heavy shrinkage of milk, and quality of the week's current receipts ran much poorer than at any time since the new season opened.

Storage stocks in the four markets have been drawn on rather heavily, considering the season, and during the week holdings in the four markets were reduced over 750,000 lbs. During the same period last year holdings were increased 1,500,000 lbs. Storage stocks in the four markets are now less than a year ago by almost 1,000,000 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

MIDSUMMER MARKETS ACTIVE AT RELATIVELY HIGH PRICES

Unusually Large Shipments of 10 Leading Lines Meet With Good Demand at Consuming Points

Unusually heavy shipments of cantaloupes, peaches, and watermelons have found active markets this season, and prices on July 15 were comparable with those prevailing in large centers in former years. The severe declines in prices of new potatoes reported during the preceding month were followed by moderate recoveries. The monthly report of car-lot shipments showed the movement of 10 leading fruits and vegetables during June to be about 25% heavier than in June, 1920, with total shipments of 49,879 cars compared with 39,963 cars, and this activity extended into July.

POTATO MARKETS RECOVER.

Potatoes.—Movement of Irish Cobbler potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia continued heavy during the period of June 15 to July 15, slightly exceeding 2,000 cars per week early in July. The lowest point of the decline in prices for the new potato crop seems to have been reached during the weeks immediately preceding June 15. July markets have shown a firmer tone with moderately advancing prices, Eastern Shore of Virginia stock showing a recovery of 75¢ per bbl. by the middle of July and reaching $3 to $4.75 per bbl. in eastern centers. Middle western markets were stronger also, Chicago and St. Louis closing $5 to $5.35 per bbl. Kansas has been shipping Early Ohios to Kansas City, but a slow, dull market allowed prices to decline to a close of $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked, the middle of July.

A year ago best potatoes ranged $10 to $14 per bbl. in large city markets and two years ago $6 to $7.50. Crops are not so large this season, and with prices down to present levels, the general situation seems to be on a firmer basis.

Potato production for the United States was forecast July 1 as 376,997,000 bus. compared with the December estimate of last year's crop at 430,458,000 bus. Most of the decreases compared with last season are in the Eastern States. Many Western States show considerable increases.

PEACH MOVEMENT HEAVY.

Peaches.—Markets for leading fruits have been more stable than those for vegetables. This season Georgia Elberta peaches have ranged $2 to $3 per 6-basket carrier in eastern wholesale consuming markets, compared with $3 to $4 a year ago and with $2 to $3 two years ago. Georgia f.o.b. markets were firm the middle of July, prices ranging $1.75 to $2 per 6-basket carrier, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Peach movement has been much heavier this season. Total shipments to July 16 had reached 11,425 cars, compared with 4,439 cars last season and 8,281 to July 17, 1919. This gain has been caused partly by the earlier movement this season.

The July forecast of peach production was 30,758,000 bus., compared with 43,697,000 for last season's crop as estimated in December.

Cantaloupes.—Western cantaloupes ranged $3.25 to $3.75 per standard crate in consuming markets July 15, which compares with $3.50 to $5 last season and $3 to $4.50 two years ago. Movement from the Imperial Valley of California reached a high record late in June, with shipments of 2,119 cars per week, which exceeded the peak of the movement of two preceding seasons. A period of unusually hot weather in July was, no doubt, an important factor in the distribution of this crop without severe price declines.

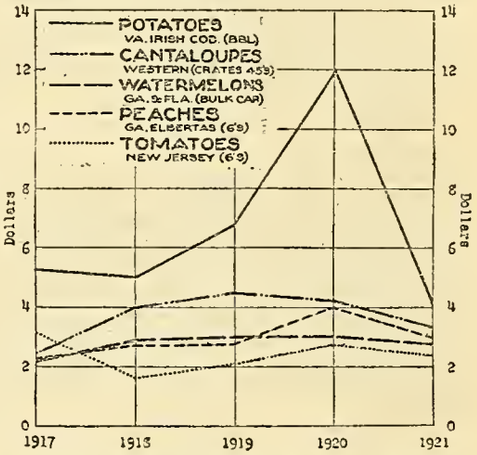
ACTIVE WATERMELON MOVEMENT.

Watermelons.—Watermelon prices ranged $200 to $500 per carload July 15, compared with $300 to $550 a year ago and with $300 to $500 two years ago. This season's movement began earlier than usual. Total shipments to July 16 had reached 21,687 cars, compared with 17,035 cars to the corresponding date last season and with 15,396 cars to July 17, 1919. Prices declined moderately late in June and early in July, growers receiving $75 to $300 per car, cash track, at Georgia f. o. b. shipping points during the heaviest period of shipments when total movement from this State reached a rate of nearly 3,000 cars per week. Total watermelon movement in late June and early July exceeded the combined potato movement from all sections of the country.

MIDSUMMER PRICES COMPARED.

The accompanying chart of midsummer wholesale prices of several fruits and vegetables for the years 1917 to 1921 shows several lines selling lower this season than in some recent seasons. Early potatoes on July 15, for example, sold lower than in either 1917, 1918, 1919, or 1920. In fact, the prices on July 15 this season were about one-third the prices a year ago. The midsummer prices for tomatoes and watermelons, however, were not far from the average midsummer prices for the past five years. Cantaloupes sold on July 15 at prices lower than those which prevailed in 1920, 1919, and 1918 but higher than 1917. Peaches and watermelons were selling on July 15 below last season's level on that date, but higher than the average midsummer price for the 1917, 1918, and 1919 seasons.

Midsummer Wholesale Prices of Peaches, Watermelons, Early Potatoes, and Tomatoes for the Years 1917 to 1921.



PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers' No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. July 18.	This season. July 11.	One year ago.
New York	671	$3.25–$3.50	$3.25–$3.50	$ 8.50–$ 9.00
Boston	212	4.25– 4.75	4.00– 4.25	11.00– 11.50
Philadelphia	117	3.75– 4.00	2.50– 3.00	9.00– 10.00
Baltimore	45	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.00	8.50– 9.50
Pittsburgh	275	4.50	4.00– 4.10	10.50– 11.25
Cincinnati	70	5.00	.....	11.25– 11.50
Chicago	347	[1] 5.00	[1] 4.50– 4.75	[1] 11.25– 12.25
St. Louis	30	5.25	4.75	12.50
Kansas City	132	[2] 1.25– 1.50	[2] 1.75	[2] 4.00– 4.50

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	396	$3.25–$3.50	$3.25–$3.50	$3.00–$3.50
Boston	130	3.00– 3.50	3.25– 3.50	4.00– 4.50
Philadelphia	183	3.00– 3.50	3.75– 4.00	3.00– 3.50
Baltimore	89	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 4.00	2.75– 3.00
Pittsburgh	196	3.00– 3.25	3.50– 3.75	3.50
Cincinnati	67	2.50– 3.00	3.40– 3.75	3.75– 4.00
Chicago	220	3.25– 3.50	3.50	4.00– 4.50
St. Louis	59	[3] 3.25	3.25– 3.50	3.50– 3.75
Kansas City	92	2.75– 3.00	3.50	3.00– 3.25

WATERMELONS, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons, Medium Sizes, Bulk Car.

New York	429	$250–$325	$350–$550	$200–$350
Boston	80	[4] 0.35– 0.50	[4] 0.35– 0.50	[4] 0.35– 0.60
Philadelphia	217	300– 400	275– 475	200– 325
Baltimore	188	[4] 0.30– 0.65	150– 350	300– 325
Pittsburgh	251	275– 400	475– 490	275– 300
Cincinnati	150	520– 30	535– 45	225– 250
Chicago	495	200– 300	350– 550	165– 260
St. Louis	193	200	240– 325	300– 350
Kansas City	89	[5] 2.50– 3.00	[6] 2.50– 3.00	350

PEACHES, Georgia and Texas Elbertas, Bushel Baskets and Sixes.

New York	677	$3.25–$3.50	$2.50–$3.00	$4.75–$5.00
Boston	144	3.60– 3.25	2.50– 3.50	[7] 5.00
Philadelphia	124	3.00– 3.25	2.00– 2.25	2.00– 3.50
Baltimore	63	3.00	2.50– 2.75	[8] 2.75– 3.00
Pittsburgh	94	2.50– 3.00	1.75– 2.00	[8] 2.50– 2.75
Cincinnati	140	2.50– 2.75	[1] 1.65–1.75	[9] 3.00– 3.50
Chicago	218	3.25– 3.50	2.25– 2.75	3.50– 4.00
St. Louis	90	3.25– 3.50	2.50– 2.75	[8] 3.00
Kansas City	84	2.75– 3.25	2.75	5.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Onley, Va. (bbls.)	$3.65–$3.90	$2.75–$3.25	$9.50–$10.00
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Phoenix, Ariz.	.....	1.75– 2.00	.....
WATERMELONS. (100 lbs.)			
Hempstead, Tex.	0.40– 0.70	[10] 200–250	[10] 110–160
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	.35– .60	.....	.....
Macon, Ga.	[10] 75– 185	.....	[10] 80–145

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked, per 100 lbs.
[3] Arkansas Salmon Tints.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk per 100 melons.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] North Carolina Carmans.
[8] Georgia Belles and Hileys.
[9] Alabama Elbertas.
[10] Bulk per car.

Increased Movement of Colorado Lettuce.

Late lettuce is becoming a fairly important crop in the highlands of Central Colorado. Plantings of the late crop this year are reported four or five times as large as those of 1920, according to a local representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

A well-informed grower and shipper places the acreage of late or "Mountain" head lettuce, as it is called, at 700 acres. This area is additional to about 1,000 acres of early lettuce, mostly of the "Big Boston" and "Iceberg" varieties, produced in the vicinity of Denver, which is ready for market in July and August. The late or "Mountain" head lettuce follows, reaching the market when it is usually bare of other supplies.

Late lettuce seems to thrive best at an elevation of 7,800 to 8,000 feet, where the cool, moist summer climate promotes the growth and quality of such crops. Most of the late lettuce last year was grown in the Florence and Buena Vista districts in Freemont County. This season, however, a new district is developing further south near Rye, in Pueblo County.

SHIPMENTS OF IMPERIAL VALLEY CANTALOUPES BREAK RECORDS

Nearly 10,000 Cars Moved by July 9—Prices Hold Up Well at All Markets During Season

The car-lot movement of cantaloupes from the Imperial Valley, California, although not complete for the season, now exceeds all previous records. On July 9 the movement had reached 9,952 cars, or 857 cars in excess of the total movement of 1920, which was the heaviest of preceding seasons.

Although the movement has been exceptionally heavy, the total might have reached 12,000 cars had it not been for the ravages of aphis, which resulted in the condemnation of between 6,000 and 8,000 acres of late melons, according to the horticultural inspectors.

Cantaloupes apparently have been received kindly by the consuming public at reasonably good prices this season. Although a considerable percentage of the crop was still to be sold on July 9 the markets had held exceptionally well up to that date. Most distributors are well pleased and do not look for serious losses at the end of the season. Without doubt the light fruit crops throughout the United States are in part responsible for the good demand for early cantaloupes.

BIG TASK TO HANDLE CROP.

To move upward of 10,000 cars of iced cantaloupes in such a short time has been a Herculean task. Probably no such marketing problem in the United States ever has been handled with so little confusion. At no time was there a shortage of cars. Ice was plentiful, and the excellent service of the transportation companies is reflected in the reports of the good quality and condition of the melons now arriving on the market. Every effort has been made to insure the shipment of mature melons, and the rigid inspection by the horticultural inspectors without a doubt aided materially in reducing the number of immature melons, of which the public has complained in previous years.

Not only have the cantaloupes found favor in the sight of the consuming public, but the Honey Dew melons have also met good demand at prices satisfactory to the producers. The early efforts of the growers and distributors to ship only properly matured melons have resulted in a steady movement of these melons into consumption. The same may be said of Casabas which are now moving in considerable volume.

Much apprehension was felt by the distributors because of the fact that two and a half days' accumulation of cantaloupes would be unavoidable in the principal markets of the couutry on July 5, owing to the holiday. Much satisfaction was expressed, however, when the markets held reasonably firm, although generally somewhat lower. New York, which is usually considered an index market, declined rather sharply on July 5 to a range of $3.50 to $4 for standard crates. Jumbos ranged 50¢ to $1 higher, which was considered very satisfactory by the distributors and growers. The Washington market was particularly firm, holding $4.50 to $5 for the two days immediately following the holiday. Other eastern markets ranged generally $3.50 to $4, with occasional lots of overripe stock selling for less. Middle western markets ranged $3 to $3.75. These prices were still holding fairly steady the middle of the month.

It is expected that the shipments from Imperial Valley will decrease rapidly after the middle of July, although occasional cars will roll till the end of the month.

The movement from Arizona has exceeded 1,000 cars. Reports indicate that the aphis, which threatened to destroy a large part of that crop, has been checked. This expected heavy movement from Arizona of 1,200 to 1,800 cars will doubtless tend to check the outgo of late Imperial Valley cantaloupes. Other sections will soon start shipment, which, with the hot weather and the declining quality of Imperial Valley melons, will be likely to curtail severely the movement of late melons. Shipments from the Turlock section began July 12.

NORTH CAROLINA BERRIES FILLED 477 CARS LAST SEASON.

Crop Had Unusually Long Season—Price Ranges at Principal Consuming Markets Reviewed.

Most of the strawberry crop of North Carolina last season, as in other recent seasons, was sold in northeastern markets, about one-half being disposed of in New York City alone. The season began unusually early and the last cars were not shipped until the end of June. The bulk of the movement was during April. The total movement of 477 cars was about the average of recent seasons. The condition of the fruit was only fair, although carrying quality was better than in 1920.

Prices started at $10 to $12 per 32-quart crate at shipping points, but ranged mostly around $6 after the first week, except for a few days following the freeze. Toward the end of the season the price at one time dropped to $5 and lower.

Sales in New York City started at 35¢ to 40¢, quart basis, but ranged later at mostly 30¢ to 35¢. Missionarys sold 3¢ to 10¢ lower than Klondikes. Apparently this variety is preferred in New York and Boston markets, but not in Philadelphia.

North Carolina berries started in Philadelphia at 30¢ to 35¢, quart basis, but declined to a general range of 17¢ to 25¢ at the height of the season, recovering later to a range of 30¢ to 35¢. Boston prices ranged mostly 30¢ to 35¢ at first, and then 10¢ to 30¢.

Wholesale Price Ranges of Klondikes and Missionarys in Consuming Markets and F. O. B. Prices at Shipping Points.

Week ending—	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	F. o. b. shipping points.
1921:	*Per qt.*	*Per qt.*	*Per qt.*	*32-qt. crate.*
Apr. 18.....	40-45¢	30-40¢	30¢	$5.00-6.75
Apr. 25.....	28-40	17-28	20-27	4.50-7.00
May 2.....	30-45	20-30	15-20	4.00-7.00
May 9.....	25-50	20-25	.....	.....
1920:				
May 3.....	.....	25-33	35-45	7.00-12.00
May 10.....	25-50	25-38	25-40	7.50- 8.50
May 17.....	30-50	25-35	20-35	8.00-10.00
May 24.....	25-35	24-30	20-25	.....
May 31.....	25-35	22-25	20-25	.....

Old Potato Shipments Concluded.

Shipments of old potatoes continued unusually late this past season, closing about the middle of July with a total of 189,925 cars, compared with 160,292 during the season of 1919–20.

Deducting early shipments in 1919 and 1920, respectively, the movement of the old crop was 163,368 cars in 1920–21 and 138,613 cars in 1919–20.

Winter apples will begin to move from San Bernardino County, Calif., about Sept. 1 with possibly 600 carloads. New orchards are coming into bearing and a large new packing house is being constructed for handling apples and pears.

EASTERN ARKANSAS HAD ACTIVE STRAWBERRY SEASON.

Shipments Totaled 1,080 Carloads—Increased Acreage Planted—Crop Curtailed by Freezes.

One of the prominent early strawberry shipping sections this season was eastern Arkansas. This district comprises White County mainly, including about a dozen important shipping stations. By the end of May the State had shipped 632 cars. The total for the State to the end of the season, the second week in June, was 1,080 cars compared with 896 in 1920, and 1,034 in 1919. The acreage in eastern Arkansas was estimated by the field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates at 6,500 acres, an increase of 30%, but the crop was reported to have been reduced about one-third by the freezes in April, which nearly offset the larger acreage.

The average yield the past season was reckoned locally at 42 crates compared with normal yield of 65 crates. The cost of production was placed at $2, including picking and crates.

Most of the strawberries of eastern Arkansas went to markets north of Arkansas, especially to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Paul, because of the shorter haul and lower freight charges as compared with eastern markets.

PRICE RANGES GIVEN.

Prices in St. Louis in late April opened at $7.50 to $7.75 per crate, but dropped to a range of $5.50 to $6, reaching a low point at $3.50 to $4 the first week of May, then recovering to a range of $4 to $4.50 and selling the rest of the season mostly at $4.50 to $5.

Chicago prices often ranged higher than those at St. Louis, reaching an extreme of $8 early in May. Minneapolis ranged from $5 to $8. The highest point was reached in Detroit the last of April at $9 to $9.50, although even these figures were exceeded by quart basis sales in Boston the first week in May at 40¢ to 50¢.

Shipments of apples from the Watsonville section, California, will begin early, probably Aug. 15. A considerable acreage of young trees is coming into bearing this season and a heavy movement is expected notwithstanding 30% injury from frost.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 16.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Old....	7	0	7	[1] 105,398	[1] 87,037	[1] 87,037
New...	101	398	31	207	732	105,398
Cabbage.	55	114	56	13,026	14,625	32,726
Cantaloupes..	1,750	1,179	2,103	12,942	10,398	22,310
Lettuce..	366	236	269	13,314	9,589	12,481
Onions...	262	222	243	5,259	7,058	27,694
Peaches..	1,565	1,444	3,580	11,425	4,439	26,935
Tomatoes	389	469	379	10,847	7,485	15,099
Watermelons.	4,157	6,022	4,418	21,687	17,035	39,306
Whitepotatoes:						
Old....	19	1	27	[1] 189,925	[1] 160,232	[1] 160,292
New...	3,925	3,850	4,059	21,436	26,557	189,925
Vegetables, mixed.	320	165	194	8,718	7,203	13,267
Totals.	12,916	14,100	15,366	129,561	105,131	485,141

[1] Not included in totals.

EARLY WATERMELON CROP BRINGS RELATIVELY HIGH PRICES.

Total Production for Season Estimated at About 7,000 Cars Below Last Year's Output.

The notable features in the watermelon situation are reduced yields, early maturity, and a price level about equal to that of recent seasons and relatively higher than for many other lines of produce.

The indicated decrease in production of watermelons is general and the estimated total is about 7,000 cars below last season's heavy output. Production in several important leading States has decreased by one-fourth to one-third. Texas is a striking exception. That State shows a production gain of over 2,000 cars. A new section in Livingston County reported 454 acres, while acreage in Montgomery County increased eightfold. These gains, together with the decreased production in Florida, bring Texas to second place this season among commercial watermelon producing States, although recent damage by storm and drouth may greatly reduce current estimates of yield in Texas.

About one-half the usual supply comes from a rather compact southeastern section comprising a part of the States of Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina. Melons from these States and about 1,000 cars from a more northern section, which includes Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, are marketed in the large northern centers of population.

TEXAS SHIPS TO MIDDLE WEST.

Middle western markets during the early part of the season are supplied from Texas and adjoining States. Later in the season, especially during August the Corn Belt section ships from 2,000 to 4,000 cars. About three-fourths of the commercial crop is produced in nine southern and southwestern States. California supplies western markets about 2,000 cars, yearly average. On account of the early season, carlot supplies have exceeded last season's shipments to corresponding date by over 50%. Last year the peak of the movement occurred the last week of July with 5,700 cars.

This season the apparent height of the movement was reached the second week of July with 4,887 cars, of which nearly 3,000 were from Georgia. Shipments to July 16 were 21,687 cars compared with 17,035 cars to the corresponding date last season. Total shipments last season exceeded 39,000 cars compared with an average below 30,000 cars in the three seasons preceding. Georgia has shipped 10,110 cars compared with 5,258 to the same date last year, and already has nearly equaled the total season's average for the four years preceding. The movement from Florida is drawing to a close with over 5,397 cars shipped compared with slightly over 6,594 car loads to corresponding date of last year, and a total last year of 6,807, but the average of three preceding seasons was only about 3,000 cars. Texas shipments are about the same as for the corresponding period of last year, but are likely to exceed last season's total on account of the greatly increased acreage.

The movement usually falls off rapidly after the climax of the Georgia shipping season. Succeeding States have crops of moderate volume distributed over a long shipping season. Nearly five-sixths of the supplies this season have originated in Georgia and Florida; the rest have comprised mainly 1,000 cars each from Texas and California.

PRICE RANGES OF WATERMELONS IN LEADING MARKETS AND F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS.
[Medium sizes, bulk per car.]

FLORIDA TOM WATSONS.

Date.	New York.	Boston.[1]	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Shipping points.
1921: Week ending—May 23	$1,150	$0.65–$1.00	$600–$750	$850	$1,050	$300–$550
30	700–1,000	.75–1.10	500–700	700–1,025	1,000–1,100	300–575
June 6	600–900	.60–1.10	700–900	625–835	575–800	250–625
13	500–800	.50–.85	550–825	550–750	500–825	175–475
20	400–800	.40–.75	425–675	500–625	550–800	150–450
27	450–850	.40–.85	400–800	475–575	500–825	.....
July 2	250–550	.50–1.00	400–700	600	300–600	.....
1920: Week ending—June 14	490–800	.75–1.25	500–650	675–1,075	550–1,100	250–500
21	400–800	.50–.85	450–700	500–700	420–900	225–500
28	400–1,000	.30–.85	300–700	450–700	390–700	250–500
July 5	500–1,000	.40–1.10	750–1,125	600–850	400–950	.....
12	450–750	.60–.85	400–650	550–675	300–500	.....
19	250–500	.....	250–475	.....	210–450	.....
1919: Month of—June	500–795	.68–.90	440–675	625–890	515–775	350–500
July	365–600	.55–.90	375–550	475–640	350–460	.....
1918: Month of—June	550–650	.65–.85	525–620	.....	.....	275–450
July	300–560	.50–.70	285–450	365–540	300–425	.....
1917: Month of—June	390–700	.30–.55	265–415	300–415	250–415	140–200
July	285–580	.25–.50	240–340	230–385	210–320	165–225

GEORGIA TOM WATSONS.

1921: Week ending—June 20	$500–$800	.....	.....	.....	$600–$750	$200–$500
27	500–850	.....	$450–$700	$550–$700	550–825	200–525
July 2	250–650	$0.50–$1.00	350–700	275–675	300–600	125–450
11	350–550	35–50	475	475–550	350–550	75–300
18	250–325	35–50	300–400	275–400	100–300	75–200
1920: Week ending—July 12	400–750	.60–1.00	400–700	425–675	350–580	100–350
19	250–500	.40–.90	200–475	275–550	210–450	100–175
26	200–400	.25–.50	200–350	200–300	165–350	50–125
Aug. 2	150–250	.25–.50	150–390	250–510	220–450	75–175
9	200–400	.40–.80	200–475	250–500	300–500	160–210
16	300–600	.30–.60	250–450	325–550	350–550	.....
23	200–400	.40–.75	200–450	250–600	300–425	.....
1919: Month of—June	.....	.50–.90	.....	.....	450–475	250–475
July	255–520	.40–.65	220–445	325–580	265–455	150–230
1918: Month of—June	700–800	.30–.40	600–735	.....	.....	.....
July	290–445	.50–.70	275–407	300–465	310–440	75–220
1917: Month of—June	200–550	.30–.50	200–450	275–450	250–425	175–265
July	200–400	.25–.45	200–300	195–330	205–315	75–170
August	125–350	.....	250–325	190–380	200–340	80–108

[1] Unit basis.

Price of Florida melons, medium sizes, ranged $250 to $625 per car the first three weeks at Florida shipping points, then $150 to $475. In 1920 the first three weeks' range was $250 to $500. Prices in northern city markets have ranged on the whole as high as any preceding year, with tops of $1,000 per car in New York and Chicago, and a general range for the first six weeks of $400 to $1,050.

Georgia melons have ranged $125 to $500 per car of about 1,000 melons at shipping points, compared with $50 to $350 last year, with $290 to $470 in 1919, with $75 to $220 in 1918, and with $75 to $265 in 1917.

Carload Shipments of Watermelons.

	To July 9—		1920	1919	1918	1917
	1921	1920				
Alabama	354	99	1,160	708	805	1,634
Arkansas	0	0	314	268	93	449
California	1,230	1,109	3,272	3,300	1,689	1,137
Delaware	.....	.....	177	327	303	511
Florida	5,309	6,052	6,807	3,878	2,179	3,622
Georgia	8,250	2,034	11,103	8,984	6,782	9,530
Illinois	1	0	251	199	68	386
Indiana	.....	.....	661	581	191	630
Iowa	.....	.....	348	321	132	238
Maryland	.....	.....	458	515	388	1,019
Missouri	1	0	3,012	3,516	1,196	2,533
North Carolina	2	1	799	891	727	1,201
Oklahoma	.....	.....	465	870	189	505
South Carolina	834	226	4,735	2,673	2,787	4,107
Texas	1,494	1,483	4,845	3,007	2,290	2,871
Virginia	.....	.....	312	263	244	728
Other states	44	9	586	654	328	402
Total	17,519	11,013	39,305	30,946	20,392	31,503

Every rotten, frozen, or undergrade potato that is loaded and every potato spoiled while in transit or in storage reduces the grower's profits and means a waste of time and labor. It also means a waste of time and labor for every person handling it and a waste of car space. Consequently it amounts to an appreciable loss to the community as a whole. Through its inspection service the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is trying to reduce this waste.

SALT RIVER VALLEY CANTALOUPES MAY FILL 1,200 CARS

Production Reduced by Aphis Infestation—Area Under Cultivation Placed at 3,800 Acres

The area planted to cantaloupes in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, is now estimated at 3,800 acres, and the production placed at 1,200 cars instead of the 1,800 cars expected earlier in the season, according to information gathered by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This reduction is caused by the light second set of melons and the damage caused by the aphis. The growers are fighting the spread of the aphis by every known method and have been favored by hot, clear weather. However, several fields have been abandoned entirely on account of aphis infestation.

The quality and condition of the first melons shipped were probably above the average. A few were shipped green, but shipments generally were well matured, well netted, and in good condition. Shippers fear that rains during picking time will injure quality, but so far the fields have escaped injury from this cause.

SHIPMENTS INCREASE RAPIDLY.

The first car of cantaloupes was shipped from the Valley on June 28 and shipments rapidly increased to 125 cars on July 5. The Mesa district was the earliest this year, as planting there was a week or ten days earlier than in the Glendale district or around Phoenix. No especial effort is made in the Salt River Valley to produce cantaloupes before the first of July, as shippers prefer to have the movement come between the heavy shipments from the Imperial Valley and the later shipments from the Turlock section.

The majority of the acreage is planted to the Salmon Tint type, although there are many fields planted to Pink Meats as well as some Honey Dews.

CHICAGO GOOD MARKET FOR NANCY HALL SWEET POTATOES.

Tennessee Stock Popular During Past Season—Prices and Conditions at Chicago Reviewed.

A leading feature of the 1920–21 sweet potato season at Chicago was the increasing popularity of the Nancy Hall variety from Tennessee. The main reasons for the popularity of this stock were: First, that it was usually uniform in quality and well packed; second, that it was more resistant to decay during warm spells than was the stock from the Eastern States; and, third, that it was very well liked by many classes of consumers.

After the 1st of January of any normal year the Chicago market receives its sweet potato supply mostly from Tennessee, Delaware, New Jersey, and Illinois, though the States of Maryland, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia ship an occasional car.

The shipments from New Jersey and Delaware reach considerable proportions. These States ship mostly the yellow varieties of the Big Stem type, packed in bushel hampers, although some stock is shipped in bushel crates and sells practically as well.

NEW JERSEY STOCK WELL GRADED.

As a general rule the New Jersey stock was better graded than the Delaware stock and nearly always commanded a premium. There was, however, more variation in the grading of both the New Jersey and Delaware stock than in the shipments from Tennessee. Notwithstanding this, New Jersey has several excellent brands which undoubtedly were the best packed sweet potatoes arriving at Chicago, and these brands usually commanded a premium of from 25¢ to 35¢ over the ordinary New Jersey stock and the Nancy Halls. Delaware stock likewise usually sold for more than the Nancy Halls, though many dealers were of the opinion that in a few seasons the Nancy Halls will sell as high as the Delaware stock.

The shipments from southern Illinois were, as a rule, very unevenly graded. Moreover, much of the stock is only ordinary in quality, though, to be sure, there were exceptions to this statement and a few brands which have established a reputation for quality and uniform grading always commanded a premium over other Illinois stock. The varieties shipped from southern Illinois were either of the dry yellow types grown in many Eastern States or were of the Nancy Hall type.

Southern States have from time to time shipped to Chicago carloads of the yam and Porto Rican type sweet potatoes. These shipments, however, have not met with favor and have sold very slowly. Usually this stock has been poorly graded and has come in many varieties of packages, including the bushel hamper, the seven-eighths bushel hamper, the round bushel baskets, and the 5-peck crates.

PRICES LINKED WITH SUPPLY.

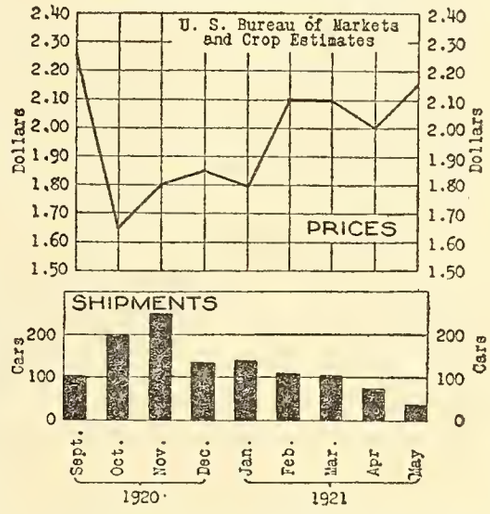
Receipts of sweet potatoes at Chicago fluctuated with prices. When prices were up, the shipments became heavier, only to decrease when prices took a downward slant. It usually took about a month to go from one period of light supplies, active buying, and higher prices to the next corresponding period. It was noticeable that this tendency became more marked as the season progressed.

Weather, also, was a factor in the movement and prices of sweet potatoes. During warm spells buyers did not stock up heavily on account of the losses from decay which occur during warm weather. Dealers were inclined to cut prices slightly during these periods in order to make sales and move the stock before it decayed.

The demand for sweet potatoes began to fall off rapidly about the middle of April. Since then the movement has been very limited and dealers say that the sweet potato season for this year is practically over.

Generally speaking, the sweet potato market at Chicago is independent of the white potato situation and moves up or down without reference to white potatoes, though, of course, there are exceptions to this rule.

Sweet Potato Supplies at Chicago and Price Range of Nancy Halls for 1920–21 Season.



The accompanying graph shows the total arrivals by months, and the average monthly price from September, 1920, to May, 1921. The prices refer to Nancy Halls, as this variety was the most uniform in quality and therefore the best criterion of the market.

THE NEW YORK POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

and Maine start heavy shipments in September, with Rurals from the former and Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers from Maine. Most of the main crop for New York City is shipped in bulk. The market frequently pays a premium for bulk over sacked stock, as is the case in Chicago. Some preference is shown for Green Mountains from Long Island which, because of their uniformity of grade and reputation as good cookers, usually bring a premium of 25¢ to 50¢ over main-crop potatoes from other districts. Stock from Maine and western New York sells at about the same figure. There usually is no appreciable price difference between the early stock from different districts. New stock of No. 2 size sells for $1 to $2 below the market for No. 1.

Except for some of the Norfolk stock which arrives by the Old Dominion boat line, early barreled shipments arrive in New York City at the Pennsylvania Railroad piers. They are sold on the piers, and the buyer does the hauling, either using his own truck or hiring a commercial truck at an expense of 10¢ to 15¢ per package. Considerable confusion and waste of time results from the arrangement of driveways on the piers, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a waiting line of trucks two or three blocks long.

The main crop stock arrives at the yards of the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Long Island railroads. Most sales are made in job lots. There is seldom any price discount for car-lot sales. The 180-lb. sack is the common container for main crop potatoes in this market, and sales in bulk are made per 180 lbs., or "barrel measure." This basis of sale is said to be the result of the custom prevailing a number of years ago when bulk stock was sold to buyers in barrel lots. Buyers brought their own barrels, and the receivers filled them at the car door. Because of the different sizes of the barrels, it was later found necessary to weigh each lot, and for this purpose the standard of three 60-lb. bushels to the barrel was adopted. Bulk stock is now sold by weight, and although during the war some dealers sold on the basis of 100 lbs., 180 lbs. has since been resumed as the standard unit.

Brokers handle stock for shippers usually on a basis of $10 a car. Commission men charge 5% to 7% on car lots and around 10% on smaller shipments. The large receivers do business almost entirely on a cash basis, while the jobbers who buy from them may extend a credit of 10 to 30 days. In selling to the retail trade, the jobbers work on a margin of 25¢ to 50¢ per barrel measure.

LARGEST EXPORTING MARKET.

New York is the most important of the customs districts through which white potatoes are exported from the United States. Shipments of table stock go out of this port to Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico, and South American countries. Such shipments are mostly Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers in 180-lb. sacks. The cargo usually is guaranteed to arrive with not more than 5% to 10% deterioration from shrinkage and decay. Practically the entire supply of seed for Bermuda, mostly Bliss Triumphs and Garnets, packed in double-headed barrels, goes out through the New York customs district. Unlike the import trade, the export trade, being mostly with southern countries which do not grow white potatoes to any extent, is fairly constant from year to year. Conditions on the New York market are not, therefore, affected by this business.

White and Colored Farmers.

Of the total land in farms in 1920, 910,608,420 acres were operated by white farmers, as against 832,166,020 acres in 1910. This represents an increase of 78,442,400 acres, or 9.4%. Land operated by white farmers in 1920 constituted 95.3% of all land in farms, as compared with 94.7% in 1910. The average size of the farms operated by white farmers was 165.6 acres in 1920 and 153 acres in 1910.

Colored farmers operated 45,068,125 acres of land in 1920, as compared with 46,632,305 acres in 1910, representing a decrease of 1,564,180 acres, or 3.4%. Farms operated by colored farmers in 1920 averaged 47.4 acres, as against 50.6 acres in 1910.

These figures were announced by the Bureau of the Census.

The six States which showed the largest percentage of foreign-born white farmers in 1920, according to the Fourteenth Decennial Census, were North Dakota, with 46.7%; Minnesota, with 37.7%; Connecticut, with 33.7%; Washington, with 29.8%; California, with 29.1%; and Wisconsin, with 28.5%.

COLD-STORAGE STOCKS OF LARD BREAK ALL RECORDS

July 1 Report Shows Seasonal Movement of Butter and Cheese Into Storage Now Under Way

Stocks of lard in cold storage on July 1 amounted to 205,878,000 lbs., compared with 193,316,000 lbs. on the same date last year. Excluding these two years the average stocks on July 1 have in the past averaged approximately 95,600,000 lbs. Of the 205,878,000 lbs. held on July 1, 114,981,000 lbs., or approximately 56% were stored in Chicago. The production during June was 131,572,000 lbs., compared with 127,628,000 lbs. in June, 1920, and 100,489,000 lbs. in June, 1919. During the first six months of 1921 the production of lard was 785,057,000 lbs., compared with 717,718,000 lbs. for the corresponding period in 1920, an increase of 67,339,000 lbs., or 9.4%. During 1919 the production during the same period was only 594,976,000 lbs.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS INCREASE.

The stocks of creamery butter showed a net increase during June of 40,487,000 lbs., compared with an increase of 39,654,000 lbs. during June, 1920, and an average net increase of 44,739,000 lbs. during June for the five years ending with 1920. The 62,168,000 lbs. held on July 1 were 3,034,000 lbs. greater than the five-year average. If, however, the abnormal stocks of 90,158,000 lbs. held on July 1, 1919, are excluded, the average July 1 holdings were only 51,378,000 lbs.

The increase in the holdings of case eggs during the month of June was comparatively small, and the increase in the holdings over those of 1920 has been reduced from 1,701,000 cases on June 1 to 893,000 cases on July 1. Although the July 1 holdings of 7,550,000 cases are 920,000 cases above the five-year average they are 109,000 cases less than were held on July 1, 1919.

Stocks of American cheese were increased during the month by 16,900,000 lbs., compared with an increase of 16,153,000 lbs. during June in 1920. The 34,714,000 lbs. held on July 1 represent an increase of 5,169,000 lbs. over the five-year average for that date. The holdings of other varieties of cheese showed little change during the month, but were somewhat less than in 1920 for nearly all varieties.

FROZEN POULTRY STOCKS DECREASE.

All varieties of frozen poultry showed decreases during June. With the exception of the miscellaneous varieties, the stocks are a little above those of July 1, 1920.

The holdings of frozen beef are very low. The 76,653,000 lbs. reported for July 1 were 18,644,000 lbs. less than on July 1 last year and 85,986,000 lbs. less than on July 1, 1919.

The holdings of frozen pork were still very large, although a net decrease of 11,687,000 lbs. was made during June. The average net increase during June of the previous five years was 7,384,000 lbs. Frozen lamb and mutton holdings continue to decrease toward normal. A net decrease of 7,158,000 lbs. was made during June.

Cured meat holdings varied little during the month. The total stocks of cured meats amounted to 636,627,000 lbs., compared with 838,755,000 lbs. on July 1, 1920, and a five-year July 1 average of 744,518,000 lbs. The largest decrease was in dry salt pork, which totaled only 249,804,000 lbs., compared with 408,681,000 lbs. on July 1, 1920, and a five-year July 1 average of 323,973,000 lbs.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.
Holdings on July 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	June 1, 1921	June 1, 1920	June 1, 1919
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	62,168,176	52,526,043	90,158,103	21,681,615	12,872,031	29,434,782
Packing stock	2,803,858	1,915,599	1,908,473	2,650,751	712,441	887,796
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	34,714,473	29,654,481	37,591,294	17,813,988	13,591,678	12,477,707
Swiss, including block	1,438,782	2,088,195	1,002,707	1,393,837	1,777,106	866,882
Brick and Munster	1,676,010	1,849,716	879,735	1,154,263	714,752	417,500
Limburger	665,287	595,146	689,905	341,012	502,961	418,961
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,539,265	5,135,402	6,601,431	3,226,783	3,252,718	5,294,229
Cream and Neufchatel	227,877	206,739	227,992	109,776	176,562	114,189
All other varieties	5,071,636	4,974,138	4,593,604	4,413,629	3,415,195	3,701,632
EGGS.						
Cases	7,550,307	6,747,077	7,658,841	6,843,933	5,142,957	6,098,448
Frozen (pounds)	28,036,280	17,388,427	16,471,920	26,822,361	13,939,123	11,567,804
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds)						
Broilers	3,662,384	3,051,572	7,469,929	5,253,255	3,447,913	8,708,831
Roasters	6,016,476	5,018,770	10,293,711	9,528,028	8,572,972	14,182,709
Fowls	4,676,341	3,984,730	9,571,682	5,793,739	4,653,759	11,121,444
Turkeys	4,502,678	2,431,746	5,378,098	5,197,964	2,831,919	6,358,012
Miscellaneous varieties	8,360,856	10,393,272	16,559,020	9,635,253	11,028,012	15,244,990
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	76,653,354	95,296,702	162,638,789	88,836,376	130,618,579	163,913,044
Pork, frozen	182,799,404	176,654,431	155,263,362	194,485,820	156,962,672	144,212,036
Lamb and mutton, frozen	8,719,389	4,310,527	7,278,826	15,877,485	5,735,177	7,718,242
Beef, cured	11,381,023	16,120,714	29,244,319	11,835,138	19,158,157	27,088,596
Beef, in process of cure [1]	8,514,894	10,234,489	.....	8,881,232	7,494,440	.....
Pork, dry salt, cured [1]	142,918,205	311,775,183	381,736,178	144,455,397	329,042,342	402,651,846
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure [1]	106,885,506	95,905,473	.....	95,154,541	101,740,105	.....
Pork, pickled, cured [1]	138,514,681	161,333,262	422,387,012	144,725,233	153,178,767	440,989,157
Pork, pickled, in process of cure [1]	228,413,057	242,385,589	.....	221,566,077	218,413,841	.....
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	85,144,773	86,047,081	95,908,461	90,391,980	86,384,092	97,195,172
Lard	205,878,293	193,315,999	92,131,516	181,992,047	152,305,767	83,095,625

[1] Prior to Feb. 1, 1920, figures for cured meats were combined with those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	June, 1921.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	May, 1921.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.
Beef, frozen	5,390,200	8,075,131	33,794,901	6,091,184	10,809,560	30,413,479
Pork, frozen	37,508,562	52,751,770	33,235,377	37,337,167	46,995,420	28,121,471
Lamb and mutton, frozen	649,081	1,953,707	997,719	754,302	1,507,610	1,271,366
Beef, cured	8,038,915	8,749,603	12,381,072	6,983,073	7,515,769	11,265,304
Pork, dry salt	103,712,466	81,617,939	165,087,376	83,639,387	82,360,812	142,481,000
Pork, pickled	178,175,708	183,198,267	158,241,070	158,652,334	170,405,835	146,364,711
Lard produced	131,572,079	127,627,666	100,489,394	121,463,699	119,544,571	91,364,637

Holdings by Sections, July 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North-Central East.	North-Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	9,524,906	18,375,984	525,596	20,766,843	7,063,080	1,033,993	1,430,229	3,447,551
Packing stock	1,836	142,779	283,363	1,273,682	1,015,679	28,555	10,082	47,876
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	2,947,277	10,324,839	1,276,233	14,425,142	1,315,578	807,772	378,216	3,243,416
Swiss, including block	1,900	463,680	7,577	830,972	36,035	5,659	11,000	81,263
Brick and Munster	408	116,084	8,574	1,089,202	326,408	9,805	11,131	117,398
Limburger	.....	123,531	.....	489,211	12,966	2,851	2,686	28,042
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	210,436	1,071,970	20,089	1,960,824	203,930	.....	31,484	25,532
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	120,052	.....	82,203	1,260	970	12,179	11,103
All other varieties	5,302	2,377,821	24,383	2,255,532	103,305	70,835	11,633	212,827
EGGS.								
Cases	680,269	2,339,277	101,180	2,028,915	1,319,332	435,018	128,779	517,537
Frozen (pounds)	581,185	11,878,219	574,353	7,967,417	3,491,805	285,422	2,431,492	826,387
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	450,235	1,499,130	90,128	1,003,140	108,082	55,981	28,213	514,475
Roasters	656,351	3,037,997	64,101	2,018,959	79,321	2,856	23,783	133,108
Fowls	304,963	2,035,379	127,302	1,436,306	310,698	75,808	66,897	258,988
Turkeys	514,357	2,202,809	104,417	687,616	390,013	84,285	24,957	494,233
Miscellaneous varieties	678,995	5,729,433	37,387	1,122,170	366,677	100,737	82,417	243,130
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	4,958,178	12,593,074	975,350	40,717,196	10,487,410	2,209,428	1,459,957	3,252,760
Pork, frozen	17,056,552	20,264,849	2,672,085	72,490,589	52,506,605	4,570,663	3,359,466	9,908,795
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1,457,261	4,888,654	190,128	720,302	623,718	90,148	263,719	485,450
Beef, cured	359,647	3,586,995	201,241	3,976,923	2,651,536	234,139	54,315	316,227
Beef, in process of cure	686,259	2,589,248	66,654	4,181,667	718,004	74,877	94,653	112,532
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,801,929	6,649,479	3,473,736	62,624,991	61,105,463	5,189,985	170,556	1,902,066
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,426,476	2,765,140	2,024,843	45,215,529	52,314,489	1,891,397	251,887	995,754
Pork, pickled, cured	7,557,321	12,733,991	3,432,842	57,913,512	45,190,506	5,523,224	2,251,833	3,911,452
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	10,526,972	22,727,273	4,972,594	77,472,906	38,376,515	4,946,440	4,746,940	1,643,417
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,662,578	6,833,028	1,847,424	34,112,595	30,853,534	2,543,071	1,358,684	3,933,859
Lard	8,153,317	8,714,538	1,894,947	130,062,216	43,319,246	2,818,390	4,932,138	5,983,501

Reliable market information is the basis of fair play for producers, dealers, and consumers, while adequate market information promotes uniformity in the long run the country over and furthers better conditions for all concerned.

The branch offices of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates with their reporting, mailing, and telegraphic services, supply prompt, comprehensive market information which is accepted generally as authentic at both ends of the shipping line. The buyer wishes to know when and how to sell; the receiver needs information from producing sections and from competing markets, including the volume of carlot movements. All such information the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates collects through its trained reporters at numerous strategic market centers and at scores of shipping points. Brief accounts of prices, conditions, and movement are interchanged by telegraph, then duplicated and mailed out. These reports are later reviewed and classified, forming the basis for a large class of market literature.

Grain and Seeds

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS RECORDED BY GRAIN PRICES DURING WEEK

Wheat Markets Under Usual Seasonal Uncertainties Many Thrashing Returns Disappointing

During the week ending July 18 grain prices were at times very strong and again very weak, yet net changes for the week showed a substantial advance. Not only were the markets erratic but some days the different grains did not move together. Corn at times displayed an entire independence of wheat, as it was influenced by weather conditions in the big surplus States which did not affect wheat, the winter wheat harvest being over in those States.

The wheat market was under the usual seasonal uncertainties, with excessive heat and drought in the spring wheat States an active factor, accentuated by reports that black rust was spreading in North Dakota. There were similar reports from western Canada, but advices on July 18 were that the crop would mature ahead of the rust. Also, disappointing thrashing returns continued to come from the central wheat States. Some export sales were reported, with Germany and England the best buyers.

AN UNCERTAIN PERIOD.

The wheat market is now in the usual period of uncertainty, following the winter wheat harvest and just preceding the spring wheat harvest. Prices go first one way and then the other, as speculators are swayed by reports and rumors of export business and crop conditions in this and all other important producing countries.

One point, however, appears to have become fixed in the mind of the grain trade. That is that there is not likely to be more than a moderate surplus of wheat above world requirements this crop year if, indeed, there will be any surplus at all. This has a tendency to cause speculators to go slow on the selling side of the market, except as technical conditions, such as an "overbought" condition of the market, indicate temporary weak spots.

Such a condition was reported as responsible for the sharp break on July 18. An additional incentive for bearish activities on that day was heavy receipts of grain at all the winter wheat markets. Yet most of the grain had been sold to arrive and was hedged, so it was not a heavy pressure on the market that day.

BIG PREMIUMS BROUGHT.

The demand for good to choice milling wheat in the Minneapolis market attracted attention during the week under review. "Fancy" Montana wheat sold as high as 75¢ over Minneapolis July, and qualities not so good sold at 68¢ to 70¢ over July. A cargo of Canadian wheat was reported to have been sold to go to Minneapolis at 72¢ over Minneapolis September.

The visible-supply statement, issued on July 18, showed an increase of 3,968,000 bus. of wheat for the week, making the total 12,849,000 bus. Corn decreased 1,823,000 bus. leaving a total of 20,373,000 bus.

Net price advances for the week ending July 18 were as follows: Chicago July wheat 7½¢, and July corn 2⅜¢; Chicago September wheat 9¢, and September corn 2¼¢; Minneapolis July wheat 9¾¢ and September wheat 9¾¢; Kansas City September wheat 8½¢; and Winnipeg October wheat 10½¢.

Closing prices on July 18 were as follows: Chicago July wheat $1.26½ and July corn 64¢; September wheat $1.27⅜ and September corn 61¾¢; Minneapolis July wheat $1.31½ and September $1.33; Kansas City September wheat $1.17½; and Winnipeg October wheat $1.51.

FEWER ONION SETS THIS YEAR.

(Concluded from front page.)

son, and weather conditions have been generally unfavorable for the development of the sets. During the past three weeks while the sets should have been bulbing, the growth was slow and thrips attacked nearly all fields, killing a large percentage of the tops prematurely. As a result, harvest will be from two to three weeks earlier than normal. Pulling started in a few scattered fields about July 15 and is now well under way. The sets will be small, of fancy grade, and are expected to keep well. The smaller size increases the planting capacity per unit and, to some extent, offsets the low production.

Dealers who sell onion sets for future delivery against their growing contracts report very little interest manifested by the trade. At this time last year there was a good demand for sets for later delivery but at present there is a prevailing sentiment among buyers that there will be enough to go around.

220,000 Pounds of German Crimson Clover Seed Arrives.

Arrivals of imported seed at New York during the week ending July 16 are reported as follows: Crimson clover—220,000 lbs. from Germany; red clover—198,000 lbs. from Germany and 132,000 lbs. from France, total 330,000 lbs.; white clover—8,140 lbs. from Germany; and sugar beet—468 bags from Denmark.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:

Kind of seed.	July 1–15.
	Pounds.
Alsike clover	5,500
Crimson clover	44,000
Red clover	240,100
White clover	86,800
Rape	38,500
English rye grass	5,100
Italian rye grass	13,809
Hairy vetch	87,700

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 16:					
Atlantic ports[1]	891	919	50	240	35
Gulf ports[2]	2,759	219	2	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	415	2	.....	227	.....
Total	4,065	1,140	52	467	35
Previous week	3,007	945	76	221	236
Total July 1 to July 16, 1921	7,072	2,085	128	688	271

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 15.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	123½	119¾	122½	130½	129½	134
	No. 2	122	118½	121	128⅜	129½	133½
	No. 3	.....	117	120	.....	128	132
Red Winter	No. 1	122½	118½	121⅜	128½	127⅜	133
	No. 2	120	118½	121	127⅜	127½	132½
	No. 3	119½	116½	119	125⅝	126¼	130
	No. 4	117	112¾	120	123½	.....	128⅜
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	173	180	178	196	201	208
	No. 2	172	171	173	183	190	202
	No. 3	148	154	157	168	176	178
	No. 4	130	136	136	146	150	151
Northern Spg.	No. 3	128	125	.....	.....	152	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	144	131	137⅜	152⅜	155	159
	No. 2	141⅜	131½	136	152½	155	159
	No. 3	.....	134	140½	149	155½	157½
	No. 4	.....	131	131½	147	137	157
Hard Winter	No. 1	116	114	118⅜	127	126½	130½
	No. 2	115¾	113⅛	117⅝	123½	127⅞	131
	No. 3	114	109⅜	114⅜	124	125⅜	129
	No. 4	108	108	.....	121⅜	.....	127⅜
Red Winter	No. 2	112½	109	113⅛	122½	123½	128½
	No. 3	110	108½	111⅝	119½	120	124⅜
	No. 4	107	105½	109¾	116½	118	122
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	119½	119	122	130	129½	133
	No. 2	118	117	121	128	127½	131
	No. 3	115	114½	117½	125	125	128
	No. 4	112	112	116	122	122	125½

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	61¼	60¾	62½	65	62⅞	63½
	No. 2	61½	60¼	62½	65	62¾	63¼
	No. 3	.....	59½	62	.....	61½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	61½	61	62¾	65	63	63½
	No. 2	61½	60¾	62¾	64¾	63	63½
	No. 3	.....	59¾	.....	63	.....	62
Mixed	No. 1	61¼	60¼	62	64	62½	63
	No. 2	61¼	60¼	62	64¼	62¼	62¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	55	60	59	58
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	59	57¾	59	59⅜	57	58
	No. 2	59½	58⅛	58⅞	59½	56½	58⅜
Yellow	No. 1	.....	53	55½	57	.....	58
Mixed	No. 1	51	50	51⅞	54	.....	52
	No. 2	.....	48	52	52	54	51
	No. 3	46	.....	48	.....	53	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	63	64	65½	64	63¾
	No. 2	.....	63	63½	.....	64	64½
Yellow	No. 1	60	59	61	63	64	64½
	No. 2	60	59	60½	63	62¾	64

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	36	35½	37	39¼	38¾	39¾
	No. 2	36	35½	36½	39	38¼	39½
	No. 3	34⅜	34	34	37	36½	38½
	No. 4	32½	31¾	32¼	32	.....	37½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34½	33½	34¼	36	35⅜	37
	No. 3	33½	32¼	33	35½	35	36
	No. 4	32¼	31	32	34½	34½	35½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	.....	35	35	37	37½	38
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	37	.....	39½	39½	40
	No. 2	37	36½	37½	39½	38½	.....
	No. 3	36⅜	36	37¼	39	38½	39½
	No. 4	.....	35	36	38½	38	38½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		.....	118½	119	126½	126½	133
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	114	112	115½	125	121	127

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	118½	118¾	125	128¾	132½	130¾
	Sept.	118⅞	118	124½	128⅞	131¾	133
Corn	July	60⅝	61⅝	64⅝	65	64	63¾
	Sept.	59	58½	62½	63¼	62	62
Oats	July	35½	35½	37½	38½	38½	39½
	Sept.	37⅝	38	39½	40½	40½	41½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	108	107¾	114½	117¾	121½	122½
	Sept.	109½	109	115⅝	118¾	121⅝	123⅜
	Dec.	112¾	112¾	118½	122	125¾	127½
Corn	July	48	48⅜	51	51¾	50	50
	Sept.	51⅞	52¼	54⅞	55½	53¾	53¾
	Dec.	52⅜	53½	55⅜	55⅞	54½	54½
Oats	July	34½	34½	34½	37	37	38½
	Sept.	35½	35½	36⅝	39½	39¾	40½

Hay and Feed

LIGHT RECEIPTS CAUSE ADVANCES IN EASTERN HAY MARKETS

Movement of New Hay Increasing in Central Western Markets—Demand Reported as Unimproved

Some slight changes occurred in the hay-market situation during the week ending July 16. Stocks in the principal eastern markets were practically exhausted and very light receipts caused prices of the better grades to advance about $2 per ton. The movement of new hay increased slightly in the central western markets and receipts were equal to the demand. But little hay is being received in the southern markets and the stocks of old hay are being cleaned up slowly.

Taken all together, receipts in the principal markets for the week were slightly in excess of those for the previous week, but were not equal to more than one-half the receipts at the same markets during the corresponding week last year, as is shown in the following table which compares carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending July 9 and 16 and July 17, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	July 16.	July 9.	July 17.
New York	195	102	351
Pittsburgh	37	43	.....
Cincinnati	67	93	99
Chicago	120	109	326
Minneapolis-St. Paul	37	38	23
Kansas City	.....	143	807
St. Louis	185	66	205
Los Angeles	240	220	184
San Francisco	115	.....	226
Memphis	51	25	155

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 16.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	31.50	28.00	26.00	28.00	23.00	22.50	21.50	.....	25.00	18.00	.....	[2]11.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	31.00	27.00	24.00	26.00	.....	20.00	20.50	26.00	23.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	29.00	26.50	22.50	24.00	20.00	18.00	19.50	22.00	21.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.00	26.00	24.00	27.00	22.00	18.00	19.50	23.00	21.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	26.00	.....	21.00	26.00	22.00	16.50	18.50	.....	20.00	14.50	.....	[2]11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	16.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	22.00	.....	18.00	25.00	[2]25.00	[2]20.00	16.50	[2]19.00	16.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	20.00	.....	17.00	22.00	[2]22.00	[2]18.00	14.00	.....	14.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	17.00	.....	14.00	18.00	[2]20.00	[2]14.00	11.00	.....	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	21.00	15.00	11.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	19.00	13.00	9.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	9.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	24.00	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.00	16.00	21.00	17.50	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.50	24.00	24.50	26.00	24.00	.....	21.50	18.50	16.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	23.50	.....	24.00	.....	20.50	17.50	15.50	17.00	.....	11.50	13.00	.....	26.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.50	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	.....	20.50	18.50	.....	17.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	25.00	22.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Hard winter	25.50	.....	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	26.00	18.50	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	18.00	22.00	.....	17.50	18.25	.....	13.00	13.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	24.75	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	33.00
Rye middlings	20.50	.....	20.00	21.00	.....	.....	18.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	42.00	40.50	.....	.....	.....	[3]42.50	38.00	39.50	38.00	36.00	38.50	44.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	46.00	.....	46.00	42.00	.....	38.00	.....	42.25	43.00	43.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	42.00	41.50	41.00	38.00	33.00	36.00	.....	.....	39.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.00
Peanut (35%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	22.00	.....	25.00	20.50	22.50	.....	18.00	19.00	21.00	27.00
Gluten feed	35.26	35.00	31.71	.....	.....	.....	31.93	30.80	31.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	31.25	30.75	30.00	29.00	.....	.....	25.50	22.00	24.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	30.00	.....	29.50	.....	28.00	.....	.....	24.50	.....	23.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	32.50	20.00	.....	26.00	.....	[3]29.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.50	32.00	31.00	33.00	.....	25.80	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

NEW HAY OF GOOD QUALITY.

Timothy.—Receipts of new hay have increased at Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis until they are now equal to about one-third of the total receipts. The quality is fair to good, and fewer cars are arriving hot and out of condition than during the previous week.

The new hay sold at practically the same price as the old at Cincinnati, but at $4 to $6 discount at St. Louis and Chicago. New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond report advances of $2 to $3 per ton over the previous week's prices. These advances were caused principally by the light stocks, and receipts which were not equal to the current local feeding demand. Drouth conditions are causing farmers in New York and New England to hesitate about shipping their surplus hay until they can know what their own needs will be.

Very little hay is being received at the southern markets, although some is being bought for deferred shipment. New Orleans reports some new timothy arriving, but most of it is heating. Dealers are making an effort to dispose of all off-grade and old hay on hand before the new begins to arrive in large quantities.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa is generally light and the market is practically at a standstill. Some new alfalfa from Illinois was sold in Savannah during the week, but none had arrived up to July 18. Receipts are increasing at Kansas City, but there is no shipping demand to absorb the increased offerings. Good hay is in good demand at St. Louis, but there is a very limited demand at Omaha and Memphis, although prices advanced about $1 per ton at the latter market.

Receipts are comparatively heavy at Los Angeles, and the market is dull. Some little inquiry for alfalfa from feeders in southern California is being received at San Francisco, and the receipts are easily equal to all demands.

PRICES DROP AT KANSAS CITY.

Prairie.—Considerable of the prairie arriving at Minnespolis and Omaha is new hay of fair quality. The demand is limited to the local trade, and prices are practically unchanged. Prices declined slightly at Kansas City because the receipts were more than the requirements of the local demand, and there were no shipping orders. The market was very "draggy," and further declines are expected if receipts remain heavy.

Straw.—Straw was sharply lower at Baltimore and Philadelphia and easier at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Other markets were practically the same as the previous week. Quoted prices: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $14, Baltimore $13, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis and Omaha $8, St. Louis $9.25; oat straw—Philadelphia $14, Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis and Omaha $9; rye straw, straight—New York $25, Philadelphia $20; tangled—Baltimore $15, Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $15, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $9.

With the lettuce movement still fairly active the season's shipments have nearly reached the total volume shipped last year.

MOST FEEDS QUOTED AT HIGHER PRICES DURING PAST WEEK

Jobbers Display Activity in Buying—Cottonseed Meal and Linseed Meal Lead in Advances

The demand for feedstuffs, especially by jobbers, improved during the week ending July 16 and prices quoted with few exceptions are materially higher than last week.

Cottonseed meal and linseed meal led the advance presumably because supplies at mills are at a low level as is usual at this time of year and appear to be in strong hands at present.

Considerable quantities of bran and middlings were recently absorbed by western jobbers at around $10.50 to $12, basis Kansas City and Minneapolis, respectively. Reports of destroyed or temporarily injured pasturage, a condition more or less prevalent in the Northeast and the southern Wisconsin dairying belt, resulted in jobbers in these markets quoting considerably higher prices.

STOCKS APPEAR TO BE AMPLE.

Conditions in most sections have not changed materially within the past few weeks and, while reports indicate that the demand generally is below normal, stocks are said to be in excess of requirements.

Increased offerings of oil meals, wheat by-products, alfalfa meal, and other feeds are expected in the near future, and with sufficient storage stocks and supplies in dealers hands no scarcity is expected.

Wheat mill feeds.—The smaller mills in the Southwest appear to have disposed of

their output for some time ahead and have withdrawn offerings. The larger mills in the Northwest were only offering for immediate and July delivery and were holding at firm prices in view of the present crop outlook. While business slackened up as soon as quotations hardened, purchases were made in a fairly active manner during the last few days of the week. Western jobbers are reported as having accumulated large lines of feeds and as having absorbed most of the mills' offerings. The local and country trade bought lightly and principal markets report that considerable quantities of bran and middlings are being stored by jobbers. Reddog and flour middlings, while scarce, are in ample supply to meet the present demand. The movement and receipts were light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The recent advance in cottonseed meal prices was well maintained. Available supplies at mills appear in strong hands. Offerings of old-crop meal are light. At the close the Philadelphia trade quoted 36% cottonseed meal, southern routing, at $40 delivered, and the best price for 43% meal in the Chicago market was $44.75. New-crop meal offerings are not yet made in substantial volume. Hulls remain in poor request. The export demand dropped off materially and the domestic demand was very light. Stocks in dealers' hands are fairly large. Sales of cake in the great western grazing sections are poor because of generally satisfactory range and stock conditions. A fairly good inquiry was noted in Ohio Valley States where continued deficient rainfall has caused poor pastures. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Available stocks of linseed meal and cake at mills are reported rather scarce but equal to the demand, which is principally for export cake. Offerings for July shipment of 34% meal were made at around $44.75 delivered eastern markets. Most of the mills are sold up and out of the market. About 600 more cars of cake and meal were exported during the year ending June 30, 1921, than during the previous year. The domestic demand has been below normal during the past year and stocks in dealers' hands are thought to be light. Receipts in markets were light and movement to seaboard points good.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed for August delivery was advanced 50¢ per ton and price guarantees against seller's decline were extended until Oct. 1. A good demand is reported from sections where pastures are poor. A better interest has been shown in this feed since the recent advances in oil meals and coarse grains. Production, which is fair, is well taken care of at this time. Stocks in dealers' hands are considered fair. The movement was good.

UPWARD TENDENCY TO HOMINY FEED.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices showed an upward tendency largely as a result of the advance in grain prices. The demand did not increase materially. Stocks at mills are not burdensome and offerings were light. A limited to fair demand is noted in the Northeast and the Cincinnati market reports sales as much improved. White hominy feed is quoted at a premium of about $1 over yellow hominy feed except at Omaha, where dealers are offering both kinds on an equal basis.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal was light. Mills, while not forcing sales, are quoting lower prices than a week ago because of the approach of the heavy grinding season. New meal is generally offered at $1 less than old meal. Business in this feed is practically at a standstill, as sales to mixed feed manufacturers are small. Present prices for meal are considered attractive compared with prevailing alfalfa prices. The movement was light.

Beet pulp.—New York importers were offering Dutch dried beet pulp at around $27.50 delivered seaboard markets in lots of 500 tons or more. Little was reported sold at this figure, as the trade will not contract in such large quantities, prefering to buy in carload lots when needed. New England markets report offerings good at $29. There is not much interest shown in this feed at present and stocks in many markets are quite ample.

Other feeds.—Reground oat feed was active in the Chicago market and fair-sized orders were booked at from $5 to $7 per ton. Corn bran sold at about the same prices as heminy feed in most of the markets. San Francisco quotes coconut cake at $15. The demand for barley feed was quiet. Twenty-six per cent dried malt grains were in poor request and offered around $25 delivered northeastern markets. New York reports about 2,000 tons of foreign brewers' grains stored in that market with buyers showing little interest.

Peruvian Government Permits Rice Exports.

An executive decree was issued in Peru on June 8 releasing rice producers from the obligation of delivering 20% of their crop to be sold for the account of the State, reports the American consul at Lima. The Government considers that since the causes which brought about the passage of the act on Aug. 28, 1920, have disappeared, it is now necessary to give every possible encouragement to the development of the industry and at the same time maintain low prices to the consumers.

The new decree permits the exportation of native-grown rice in equal quantity with foreign rice imported. Before exporting, however, it is necessary for the shipper to secure an export license which the Government will issue upon the presentation of certificates of importation issued by the customhouses and showing the quantity of foreign rice imported.

Argentine Sugar Crop for 1921 Placed at 220,000 Metric Tons.

The grinding of the Argentine sugar crop began about the middle of May, reports the American trade commissioner at Buenos Aires. It is calculated that this year's crop in Tucuman will yield 180,000 metric tons (a metric ton is 2,204.6 lbs.). The mills in Salta, Jujuy, and the Chaco produce approximately 40,000 tons more. If there is no heavy frost the entire Argentine sugar crop this year will total 220,000 metric tons, which is enough to satisfy the requirements of the Republic. Last year a heavy frost on July 12 caused the loss of a third of the crop.

More Olive Oil Released.

A Spanish decree was signed July 1, authorizing the free exportation of 30,000 tons of olive oil in addition to the 20,000 tons authorized by the decree of Apr. 20, according to a cablegram from the American commercial attaché at Madrid. The unlimited exportation of rice free of duty is also authorized.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP PLACED AT 130,000,000 BUSHELS

Commonwealth Government Guarantees Price for Wheat Delivered to Australian Wheat Pool

The 1920–21 wheat yield of Australia has been estimated at 130,000,000 bus., reports the American consul at Melbourne. Wheat is still under government control, all wheat being pooled and local sales controlled by the Commonwealth wheat board.

Wheat yields in Australia vary considerably, according to seasonal conditions. The following table shows the yield of wheat for the past seven years:

Harvest of—	Total yield.
	Bushels.
1915	24,344,432
1916	179,065,703
1917	152,420,189
1918	114,733,584
1919	75,638,262
1920	45,883,600
1921	[1] 130,000,000

[1] Estimated.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption of wheat in Australia amounts to 34,000,000 bus.

A price of 5s. ($1.22 at normal exchange) per bu. has been guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government for all wheat delivered to the Australian wheat pool. Certificates for the payment of £17,000,000 ($82,730,500), representing 2s. 6d. (61¢) per bu., were paid early in the season, and a further final amount was payable on Apr. 30, 1921. The price for wheat for local consumption was fixed at 9s. ($2.19) per bu.; but as local flour millers were unable to compete in the flour markets of the world with wheat at this price, it has been reduced to 7s. 11d. ($1.93) per bu. for gristing purposes in order that flour may be exported to South Africa and the Far East, as well as to the Pacific Islands.

With the exception of a fairly large quantity of wheat held in South Australia, practically all last season's wheat has been sold, and many large orders for both wheat and flour of this season's yield are being executed.

GERMANY LARGE BUYER.

A reported sale of 160,000 tons of wheat to Germany at a price lower than that charged for local consumption is confirmed by the Wheat Board. The price of flour for local consumption has been fixed at £21 ($102.20) per ton, while there is no fixed price for either flour or wheat for export.

Opinions among producers as to the continuation of the wheat pool seem to be divided. In some States the opposition to the pool is very strong, while in others it is thought that the continuation of the pool and a guaranteed price for the next (1921–22) crop is essential to the welfare of the wheat industry.

The present flour milling situation is rather serious and many mills have been forced to close, as millers can not pay the price fixed by the Government for wheat—9s. ($2.19) per bu.—and compete with flour on the world's markets. Millers are agitating for a lower price for milling purposes. Even at the proposed reduction to 7s. 11d. ($1.93) per bu. difficulties will still be experienced, they claim.

The quantity of Australian flour exported overseas for the fiscal year 1919–20 was 1,035,587,200 lbs., as compared with 966,790,000 lbs. during the previous year. The countries to which flour was principally exported were Egypt, Great Britain, Straits Settlements, East Indies, China and the Philippine Islands.

Cotton

SLIGHT ADVANCES REGISTERED BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES

Spot Sales Increased during Past Week—Mill Consumption Larger According to Census Report

During the week ending July 16 prices for both spot cotton and future contracts advanced slightly. The average price of Middling cotton on July 16 closed at 11.48¢ per lb. compared with 11.20¢ at the close of the previous week and 39.94¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. Saturday's average price was 1¼¢ higher than the low mark for this season of 9.98¢ reached on June 20.

The advance in prices for future contracts ranged from 5 points for December contracts at New Orleans to 16 points for July contracts at the same market. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.49d. on July 15, compared with 8.17d. on July 8, and 25.16d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 65,068 bales compared with 54,808 bales the previous week and 18,889 bales the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that trade in some lines of cotton goods remained dull but that there was an active demand for other lines of goods during the week.

On Thursday, July 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for June together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of June American mills consumed 461,656 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 555,155 bales for June, 1920, and 474,330 bales for June, 1919. The total number consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to June 30, amounted to 4,477,773 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 5,894,245 bales for the corresponding period in 1919-20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on June 30 was 1,204,572, compared with 1,554,274 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 4,306,236, compared with 2,301,016 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 32,665,315, compared with 34,457,464 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	483,193	497,319	534,971	569,488
September	457,647	491,069	489,962	522,389
October	399,837	556,041	440,354	584,946
November	332,057	491,250	455,611	590,427
December	294,851	511,711	472,908	516,498
January	366,270	591,921	556,883	523,947
February	395,563	515,699	433,295	510,084
March	437,933	575,789	433,485	571,443
April	408,882	566,914	475,875	544,125
May	439,884	541,377	487,934	575,862
June	461,656	555,155	474,330	515,823

Closing Future Prices for July 16 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
July	12.34	41.10	35.80	11.90	37.00	34.65
October	13.03	34.72	35.70	12.58	34.20	35.28
December	13.45	33.08	35.70	12.88	32.81	35.25
January	13.46	32.28	35.55	12.99	32.15	35.31

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 16, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 16, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	225	250	200	200	350	175	218
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	175	200	150	150	250	150	168
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	125	150	100	100	150	100	110
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	50	55
Middling	11.75	11.75	11.63	10.88	11.00	10.75	10.90	12.15	12.15	11.88	11.48
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	125	100	75	75	75	83
Low Middling	200	175	150	150	200	250	225	175	200	175	190
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	300	275	225	250	350	350	325	275	300	275	293
Good Ordinary[2]	400	400	325	350	450	450	425	375	400	375	395
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling[2]	350	300	375	350	300	350	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling[2]	450	490	475	450	400	450	450	500	500	375	445
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	150	200	200	250	250	300	215
Strict Middling[2]	300	275	300	325	250	250	300	350	350	350	305
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	300	400	400	400	450	400	410
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	250	225	250	275	150	250	300	300	300	325	263
Strict Middling[2]	350	325	350	375	250	350	350	400	400	375	353
Middling[2]	450	425	450	500	300	450	450	500	500	425	445
Sales for week, bales	2,949	1,747	1,525	407	8,700	3,502	16,568	16,088	3,576	10,006	[3]65,068

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, on July 15, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	239	12	286	197
Good Middling	4,529	118	3,479	1,362
Strict Middling	20,749	214	20,841	3,370
Middling	51,371	572	33,563	4,817
Strict Low Middling	42,675	5,287	18,899	4,782
Low Middling	10,343	3,491	7,255	4,816
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,461	111	3,128	219
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,498	407	3,085	347
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	1	4	5
Total	137,900	10,214	90,573	19,924

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 15, at the port of New York were 157,363 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 28,696 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 450,276 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 270,333 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 15

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,516,265	6,764,802
Port stocks	1,485,301	844,556
Interior receipts	7,392,362	7,108,495
Interior stocks	1,206,736	933,790
Into sight	11,226,217	12,058,921
Northern spinners' takings	2,014,246	3,014,753
Southern spinners' takings	2,685,353	3,338,593
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,280,422	3,165,747

Exports for the week ending July 15 amounted to 114,970 bales, compared with 137,017 bales the previous week and 29,040 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to July 15 amounted to 5,284,683 bales compared with 6,274,548 bales in 1919-20. The exports for this season to July 15 are 15.8% less than those for the corresponding period of last season.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to July 15.

To—	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,693,131	3,016,674
France	553,050	551,013
Germany	1,170,399	457,062
Italy	491,910	478,959
Japan and China	629,883	935,718
Other countries	746,310	835,122
Total	5,284,683	6,274,548

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to June 30.

(500-lb. bales.)

From—	1920-21	1919-20
Egypt	84,597	472,035
Peru	21,962	60,598
China	14,303	47,652
Mexico	88,155	65,343
All other countries	13,616	25,598
Total	222,633	671,226

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	11¼
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	12
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	13
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins.	14
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins.	14½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	12½
Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins.	12
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins.	16
Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins.	20
Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	20
Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins.	18
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins.	20
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	11
Middling, 1⅛ ins.	16½
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	21
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	20
Middling, 1¼ ins.	22
Strict Middling, full 1¼ ins.	25
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 to 1⅜ ins.	26½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 11.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on July 16, 1921, and 39½¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on July 17, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	75	650	100	300
1⅛ ins.	300	2,525	650	2,550
1 3/16 ins.	700	3,750	800	.....
1¼ ins.	1,000	4,500	1,100	.....
1 5/16 ins.	1,200	.....	1,300	.....
1⅜ ins.	.....	.....	1,600	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 34¢ per lb. for

No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New Englaud mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at 34¼¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 24½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending July 9.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$15.00
Greenville, S. C.	$27.00	20.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	19.00	17.00
Atlanta, Ga.	30.00	27.00
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	26.00	24.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	23.00	19.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	22.00	20.00
Houston, Tex.	23.50	23.00

WORLD STOCKS OF COTTON ON JULY 1 AND PROBABLE CARRYOVER ON JULY 31.

	Bales.[1]	Bales.[1]
Stocks in the United States:[2]		
In consuming establishments	1,204,572	
In public storage and at compresses	4,306,236	
Elsewhere	1,918,728	
Total		7,429,536
Stocks outside the United States:[3]		
American cotton afloat for Europe, including 2,800 bales exported on July 1	342,296	
Indian cotton afloat for Europe	[4] 36,800	
Egyptian and Brazilian cotton afloat	53,000	
At British ports, including London	1,199,000	
At Continental ports	552,000	
At Alexandria	[4] 400,500	
At Bombay	[4] 967,200	
Total		[5] 3,550,796
Mill stocks on July 1 in Great Britain, on the Continent, and all stocks in Japan		[6] 600,000
Grand total		11,580,332
World consumption, July		[6] 1,050,000
World carryover on July 31		[6 7] 10,530,332

[1] Running bales, approximately 500 lbs. each.
[2] Data from the Bureau of the Census.
[3] Data from commercial sources.
[4] Reduced to 500-lb. bales.
[5] Stocks at interior points in India and Egypt, as well as at all points in China, and a few other foreign countries, are omitted owing to lack of information.
[6] Estimated.
[7] This estimate of the probable world carryover compares with the estimate of 10,547,993 bales published in The Market Reporter of May 28.

Canadian Cattle Beat Emergency Tariff Act.

Considerable numbers of Canadian cattle were moved across the border into northwestern range States just prior to the enactment of the recent emergency tariff law, according to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

A majority of these cattle were either stockers or feeders and it is reported that many of them were bought on the Canadian range around $5 per 100 lbs. Where the home rauge was not too far from the border the difference in exchange in many instances practically covered the cost of transporting the cattle into the United States.

Soy Bean Oil Imports and Exports for May.

The imports of soy-bean oil by the United States during May amounted to 5,073,758 lbs., valued at $196,150. Of this amount 4,072,258 lbs. came from the leased territory of Kwantung, while Japan supplied the balance. About 770 lbs. of this imported oil was later reexported. The exports of domestically produced soy-bean oil during May amounted to 210,777 lbs., Canada taking 201,027 lbs. and the Barbados 9,750 lbs.

RECENT COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS GREATER THAN IN 1920.

First Five Months of 1921 Sees 186,123,790 Pounds Shipped Abroad—Netherlands Big Market.

The exports of cottonseed oil from the United States during the first five months of 1921 amounting to 186,123,790 lbs., were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1920, when such exports amounted to 90,499,508 lbs. The value of the exports during the five months of 1921, however, was 9.8% less than for the same period of 1920, amounting to $18,672,513 in 1921 and $20,691,699 in 1920. This decrease in value is no doubt due to the steady decline in prices during the past 18 mouths.

A change is taking place in the cottonseed oil markets of the United States. While the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada are still the leading markets, there are several smaller European countries, such as Norway, Greece, and European Turkey, that are yearly increasing their purchases. Frauce and Germany were among the most important markets during the past years, but recently Norway has taken as much as France and Germany together.

NETHERLANDS LARGEST MARKET.

The most important market for American cottonseed oil during this period was, as usual, the Netherlands, that country having taken 84,917,415 lbs., as compared with 3,166,275 lbs., during the corresponding period of 1920. The annual average exports to that country for the 13 fiscal years 1905–1917 amounted to 70,169,953 lbs. There were no exports of cottonseed oil to the Netherlands during 1918 because of conditions brought about by the war. The large quantity exported to that country during the first five months of 1921, however, indicates that the Netherlands will probably take more this year than ever before. The fiscal year 1907–8 was the record year, when 168,985,740 lbs. were purchased from the United States. It is quite probable that considerable quantities of the cottonseed oil imported by the Netherlands are later reexported, since that country has long been an important transshipment point for the central European countries.

Cottonseed oil constitutes the most important vegetable oil entering into the American vegetable oil trade. The United States produces at least 65% of the world's supply of cotton seed.

The accompanying table shows the largest purchasers of cottonseed oil from the United States during the first five months of 1921, with their takings during the corresponding months of 1920 and during the entire calendar year 1920 and the fiscal year 1913–14.

Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Country to which exported.	Jan.–May, 1921.	Jan.–May, 1920.	Calendar year 1920.	Fiscal year 1913–14.
Netherlands	84,918	3,166	34,623	76,922
Canada	24,539	29,607	45,054	25,227
Italy	21,432	12,567	22,976	39,517
United Kingdom	12,338	1,505	12,917	31,845
Denmark	7,719	2,545	4,089	2,773
Germany	6,290	1,020	3,257	11,867
Norway	6,092	9,313	13,530	8,986
France	5,357	7,746	8,721	17,924
Mexico	3,355	319	2,803	23,744
Cuba	2,356	2,352	4,359	4,850
All others	11,728	20,359	32,425	71,597
Total	186,124	90,500	184,754	315,232

New Zealand Wool Producers Propose to Control Sales.

The producers' committee at Wellington, New Zealand, has decided to recommend that the New Zealand Government create a Wool Committee, consisting of five members of the producers' committee, with power to fix minimum reserves, limit offerings, and handle generally the New Zealand wool problem, reports the American consul at Auckland. This scheme has not yet been placed before the cabinet, but has been formally placed before the Minister of Agriculture.

The wool committee would have fairly wide powers under the regulations now being drafted. Among other powers the committee would have authority to prohibit the exportation of wool unless conditions as to price and conditions of sale were observed, as it is considered to be essential for the success of the scheme that there should be power to prevent individual owners of wool from selling below the minimum prices.

The point in the proposed plan of most interest to many of the producers is the amount of the advance they will be able to secure on wool that has to be carried forward. It seems likely that more liberal advances will be available than have been the case in recent months, since the improved condition of the market and the advance in auction prices have given the bankers a better security to work upon, but the margin is still very small in the case of the inferior wools.

Italy Relaxes Export Embargoes on Several Commodities.

According to a cablegram dated July 8, received by the Italian commercial attaché, from the Ministry of Finance in Rome, the Italian Government has authorized the unlimited exportation of the following commodities: Sicilian, Basilicata, Apuglian, Calabrian, Caciocavalli, and Provoloni cheese; powdered milk; pine cones for ornamental purposes; and oil seeds and nuts.

The exportation of the following commodities in limited quantities is also authorized: Gorgonzola cheese (soft); kidney beans; chickpeas; lentils; peas; vetch; and beans of last year's harvest.

The Sardinian customs authorities are authorized to permit the exportation of proportional amounts of Sardinian cheese of the Roman type.

Butter and Cheese Prices Advance in Montreal Auctions.

Increased demand by British importers and probable reduction in output of butter and cheese by reason of the drouth are held responsible for the increased prices of butter and cheese in the recent Montreal auctions, reports the American cousul stationed at Montreal, Quc. Butter prices have advanced 6½¢ to 7¼¢ per lb. since the low prices of early June, while cheese has advauced 6¢ to 8¢ per lb. with the outlook favorable for higher prices.

Prices on June 11 were 37¾¢ for pasteurized creamery butter, 36¾¢ for finest and 36¢ for fine, compared with 58⅞¢ for pasteurized creamery, 58⅜¢ for finest aud 57⅛¢ for fine butter in the Montreal auctions on the same date last year. Cheese prices ranged as high as 23½¢ per lb. ou June 11.

The United States exported 54,239 bus. of beans valued at $209,439 during May. Cuba was the chief purchaser, taking 41,342 bus.

Foreign Markets

WHEAT ELEVATORS IN AUSTRALIA NEARING COMPLETION

Large Plant at Sydney and Chain of Country Elevators Built to Handle Bulk Shipments

The New South Wales Government wheat elevators at Sydney are nearing completion, reports the American Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. These elevators, which are among the largest in the world, are the center of a bulk handling system which includes grain elevators and storage facilities at 72 country stations of the New South Wales Government Railways, the conversion of existing freight cars into bulk grain carriers and the construction of hopper-bottomed cars.

It is the intention of the Government to administer the elevator system as a public utility, charging fixed fees for the storage and handling of wheat, and in connection therewith it is proposed to institute a system of Government grading somewhat similar to the systems in operation in Canada and in the United States.

The Sydney elevators will have a capacity of 6,509,600 bus., while the country elevators are of various storage capacities, ranging from 50,000 to 600,000 bus. The total storage to be thus provided in the country is 15,450,000 bus.

CAN LOAD SHIPS RAPIDLY.

Shipment from the Sydney elevators can be made at the maximum rate of 60,000 bus. per hour, and the stream of wheat can be split into four, thus feeding four different vessels simultaneously.

Ample berthing accommodation alongside the elevator has been provided carrying a depth of 35 feet of water, and in the near future facilities will be provided by the Harbor authorities for handling general cargoes at the same wharf so that vessels will be able to load part general cargo and part bulk wheat. Regulations as to loading bulk wheat into vessels in force in New South Wales are similar to those in other countries using this system.

During the present harvest, 26 of the country plants, although not fully equipped with machinery, are receiving and handling wheat in bulk. In February, the terminal elevator in Sydney received its first consignment from the country. The first shipment in bulk was made in March, and further shipments are now in progress.

At present the Fair Average Quality system of grading obtains, but a change in the method is under consideration.

Peanut Oil Imports and Exports for May.

The United States imported 213,962 lbs. of peanut oil during May and exported 149,740 lbs. Hongkong was the chief source of foreign supply from which 173,451 lbs. were received. Mexico furnished the chief market for the exports, taking 125,660 lbs.

The United States imported 103,364 lbs. of beeswax during May and exported 6,392 lbs. Chile was the chief source of foreign supply, furnishing 57,509 lbs. England supplied 17,235 lbs. and the Netherlands 11,622 lbs. Canada took most of the exports, 5,723 lbs. having been shipped to that market during the mouth.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES LOWER.

(Concluded from front page.)

gradual decline in the rates since Oct. 30, 1919.

Commodity.	Average, 1913.	Oct. 30, 1919.	Jan. 23, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1920.	July 1, 1921.
Wheat	$0.1024	$0.80	$0.40	$0.40	$0.21
Flour	.1572	1.00	1.00	.45	.26
Cotton [1]	.32	1.50	1.50	1.10	.52½
Butter	.....	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00
Cheese	.....	1.25	1.25	1.00	.75
Tobacco	.....	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

[1] Gulf ports.

While the cost of ocean transportation is an essential factor in the marketing of agricultural products in foreign countries, it is by no means as important a factor as is the cost of rail transportation to the seaboard.

For example, the export lake and rail freight rate on wheat from Duluth to New York is 28.8¢ per bu., while the ocean freight rate from New York to Liverpool is 12.6¢ per bu., making a combined rate of 41.4¢ per bu., of which the lake-and-rail freight costs represent 69.6%.

The export rail freight rate from Kansas City to Galveston is 27¢ per bu., and the ocean freight from Galveston to the United Kingdom is 15¢ per bu., making a total of 42¢ per bu., of which the cost of the inland rail haul represents 64.3%.

In Argentina, the rail rate for transporting 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.) of wheat a distance of 500 kilometers (310.6 miles) is $15.44 Argentine paper, or 12.2¢ per bu., calculated on the basis of the prevailing rate of exchange. The average rail haul in Argentina is 435 kilometers (261 miles). Argentina growers thus have an apparent advantage of about 14.8¢ per bu. over the interior sections of the United States in the cost of transporting their wheat to the seaboard. This advantage, however, is partly offset by larger ocean freight rates from Argentina to the United Kingdom, which, at the present time, are around 23¢ per bu., making a combined rail-and-ocean rate of 35.2¢ per bu. for Argentine wheat.

Expect Swiss Cheese Trade to Revive.

The outlook for continued improvement in cheese production in Switzerland is good, reports the American consul at Bern. Cattle can again be imported freely, and the present high exchange rate of the Swiss franc allows cattle to be bought favorably. With the resumption of imports of foreign meat and cattle, slaughter of domestic cattle is no longer necessary, while the home consumption of cheese is growing smaller with the slowly falling price of meat. Larger surplus stocks are therefore becoming available and growing exports to the United States may be anticipated.

Before the war one of the most important commodities exported to the United States from Switzerland, measured in terms of value, was Swiss cheese. The average value of annual exports of cheese from Switzerland to the United States for the four years 1912 to 1915 was about $3,000,000.

The United States imported 13,016 bus. of onions during May, Bermuda being the chief source of supply.

ENGLAND OFFERS LARGEST MARKET FOR AUSTRALIAN APPLES

Commonwealth Expects to Have 28,000 Tons of Apples Available for Export this Year

The Agricultural Department of the Commonwealth of Australia has estimated that this season's available surplus of apples for export from Australia will amount to 1,600,000 cases or about 28,000 tons, according to information submitted by the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. Of this large quantity of fruit it is expected that English markets will take at least 1,000,000 cases, containing nearly 20,000 tons. The Australian fruit grower would gladly send the whole of his surplus crop to Great Britain but the available refrigerator cargo space is not sufficient to carry it.

Australian apples arrive at English markets in the late spring and early summer when English supplies are finished and the marketing of American and Canadian apples is completed. The fruit is said to be admirable in quality, flavor and appearance. It ranges in price from 30s. to 35s. ($7.20 to $8.40 at normal exchange) per case.

APPLES CAREFULLY GRADED.

Australian apples are very carefully graded and packed, and each case contains about 40 lbs. of apples on an average. No fruit under 2½ in. in diameter is shipped, and a case of apples of that size holds about 130 separate apples, while one of 2¾-in. apples holds about 112. The current price, therefore, works out at a little over 3d. or 6¢ each.

It is difficult to ascertain just how much of this goes to the Australian fruit farmer. Freight, insurance and other charges amount to about 12s. ($2.88) per case, leaving from 18s. to 23s. ($4.32 to $5.52) per case to be divided between the grower and the distributor.

The area under fruit in Australia during the past 10 years has expanded rapidly. Between 1909 and 1919 the orchards of the Commonwealth increased by 91,363 acres and a large proportion of this increase was due to the planting of apples in Tasmania and Western Australia with the possibilities of the English market directly in view. The total area now under fruit is about 350,000 acres. Owing to its tropical and subtropical climate not only are the ordinary fruits grown, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, strawberries, raspberries, and currents, but also purely tropical fruits like pineapples, pawpaws, mangoes, and guavas. Large quantities of the latter are produced for home consumption or the manufacture of jams and jellies, for which Australia has a high reputation.

With better shipping facilities and more care in the management of refrigerating chambers on board ship, Australian growers feel that they could easily supply a very substantial part of the requirements of the United Kingdom. Much of the success obtained by Australians in delivering fruit in good condition on the English markets is due to the system of precooling the fruit before it is placed on board ship. The sudden and extreme variations of temperature on board ship are very injurious to fruit. To obviate this, the change from the warm atmosphere of Australian ports to a temperature below freezing in the refrigerated hold of the ship is made gradually by placing the fruit in chambers and gradually cooling it down to 40° or 35° F. for several days before it is loaded on the steamer.

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